WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. I | NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1915 | No. 42

Drug Swindlers Caught

London Market Excited

Domestic Trade Slackens

Mercurials Are Higher

Price Cutting Protested

Stevens Bill Endorsed

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED		DECLINED
ANTIMONY NEEDLES	LANOLIN	BUCHU LEAVES
BERGAMOT OIL	LEMON OIL	CITRIC ACID
BORAX	MERCURIALS	CONDURANGO BARK
CALAMUS ROOT	MUSK ROOT, RUSSIAN	FUSEL OIL
CASSIA FISTULA	OPIUM	GLYCERINE, DYNAMITE GRADE
CODLIVER OIL	ORANGE OIL, SWEET	IPECAC ROOT
COUMARIN	OXALIC ACID	LYCOPODIUM
EPSOM SALT	PINE NEEDLE OIL	SILVER NITRATE
GRAINS OF PARADISE	SAFFRON, AMERICAN	TOLUOL
HYDROQUINONE	VENICE TURPENTINE	VANILLIN

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico, $4.00 a Year
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries . . . 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance and no order accepted for less than a full year.

Checks to order of D O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

NOTICE—Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c. postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

HAVE WE ANY RIGHTS ON HIGH SEAS?

A number of drug and chemical importers are seriously affected by the British Order in Council, which makes it virtually impossible for them to obtain any supplies whatsoever that are even suspected to have originated in Germany. These importers are associated with a couple of hundred in other lines in an attempt to bring about through the State Department an agreement with England whereby goods contracted for prior to March 1 may be brought to this country without fear of interruption.

England's recent answer to the United States note with regard to the seizure of merchant ships at sea shows a policy as unyielding as Germany's has appeared to be in the matter of submarine warfare. Can it be that the United States is the only one of the important powers that has any regard at all for the principles of international law to which all of the nations have agreed?

If Great Britain should not abate its arrogant interference with American trade, it is not unlikely that the Administration at Washington may enforce an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and food supplies to the Allies as a measure of retaliation. In that event the extent to which the Allies are dependent upon America would be graphically disclosed.

If the war should continue for a year or so longer, as seems to be indicated by the new war credit of $5,000,000,000 voted by the British Parliament, the Allies will be even more dependent on the United States than they are now. It seems probable that the manufacture of arms and ammunition in this country will soon be organized on the most gigantic scale in history.

Already England and her allies have purchased war supplies from the United States totalling more than $500,000,000. The balance of trade in favor of this country approximates a billion dollars.

If America should shut up shop for the remainder of the war, as some advocate, the Allies would be hard put to it to feed, clothe and provide arms and ammunition for their armies.

Will England, in view of her utter dependence on this country, continue her disregard of American rights on the high seas?

THE DISPENSING PHYSICIAN

Connecticut druggists have succeeded in getting before their Legislature an amendment to the pharmacy laws, which, if passed, will have a tendency to wipe out the "dispensing physician." The *Day*, a newspaper published at New London, Conn., professes to see in the law "a special purpose measure" in which "it is extremely difficult to discover any advantage to anybody but the vendor of drugs at retail." As is usually the case with the snap judgments formed by newspapers in matters of this kind, the New London *Day* opposes the bill on the grounds of "public safety," when as a matter of fact it is public safety that would be conserved by the measure.

Whether this perverted view by the newspaper is due to wilfulness or to the fact that its editors read the law with their "blinders" on is not apparent, for the measure itself expressly provides that "nothing herein shall prevent a practicing physician from compounding or dispensing his own prescriptions, provided he shall comply with all the provisions of the Statutes relating to the licensing of pharmacists and the practice of pharmacy or prevent any practicing physician from dispensing his own prescriptions in case of emergency or at the bedside in quantities sufficient to provide treatment for a period of not more than twenty-four (24) hours, or prevent any practicing physician from dispensing his own prescriptions in any town where there is no licensed pharmacist within three (3) miles, or prevent any person from becoming a partner in or owner of a pharmacy conducted by a licensed pharmacist, or prevent the sale of any drugs, medicines or poisons at wholesale."

This is the law which the New London *Day* calls "mischievous." The most casual reading of the paragraph above quoted would leave doubt in no one's mind that the public and the physicians are fully protected in the measure. Its purpose, is not, as this paper sees it, to "establish a desirable commercial equilibrium," but to prevent quack doctors from dispensing medicines of secret ingredients, and to protect the public in cases, which all too frequently happen, where patients die from effects of medicines compounded by dispensing physicians.

Thomas D. Burtch, a pharmacist of Stonington, Conn., makes reply to the New London *Day's* editorial as follows:

Your editorial on Monday last, A Mischievous Law Proposed, is somewhat misleading as a statement of fact as well as the conclusions you arrive at. By your process of reasoning, the physician that dispenses his own drugs is as well, if not better, qualified to do so than a regular licensed druggist who is a graduate of a college of pharmacy, and a druggist licensed by the state board of pharmacy. You do not quite understand where the practice of medicine ends or just where pharmacy commences. These two professions are quite separate and distinct, one from the other. You say in cold type, "One thing is certain, that a physician that is fit to prescribe medicine on paper (or as a druggist would understand it, a written prescription), is equally fit to dispense the same and if he is not, he should not be licensed to practice medicine at all." No statement in your entire article is quite so at variance with fact and does a great injustice to the physicians all over the state.

Aside from the fact that physicians that dispense their own medicines from their "medicine kit," as you say, are in no position and cannot give their patients the best in drugs or the best in pharmacy. The one great reason and perhaps a paramount reason to all others, and the object sought by all legislation of this kind, is the matter of safety. You will certainly agree with the writer that the present system of physicians dispensing their own medicines and in case the patient dies, then being permitted to sign a death certificate, is contrary to the first principles of "safety first," which is now the slogan all over the country.

Germany, the country we are learning so much about—a country that has made such wonderful strides in all scientific research work, as pharmacy, medicine and chemistry, and is no doubt in advance of all other nations in science of this kind, will not and does not allow physicians to dispense their own medicine only in cases of emergency and then only by the most strict and drastic system of record and inspection. Not only Germany does this, but every other foreign country as well—Great Britain and the United States being the only countries that allow physicians to dispense their own medicines without record. The indiscriminate dispensing bartering, exchanging or selling drugs of any kind without record by physicians or any one else is a grave menace and evil of the worst type and as such should be prohibited by legal enactment if necessary. This viewed from a reasonable and unprejudiced standpoint and passed upon by anyone qualified to pass judgment could hardly be considered as "mischievous legislation," for it is in direct line with the new federal law, a law for which many druggists have worked for years to be placed on the statute books. If a federal law that prohibits the dispensing of narcotics and dangerous habit-forming drugs without a record-tracing system is good for an entire nation, why is it not good for our state of Connecticut, especially if we believe as many do, in the osteopathic contention that all drugs, not being food, must be poison.

Thomas D. Burtch.

London Market Becomes Excited

Diminishing Supplies Cause General Advance in Prices for Leading Pharmaceutical Products

(Special cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

London, June 29—The market is active in the face of diminishing supplies and shortage, labor being over-engaged and manufacturers increasing their demands, which accounts for a general advance in values.

Citric acid is excited and is held at 3s 4d. Tartaric acid is scarce and has advanced to 2s 2d. Potassium permanganate is dearer at 280s per cwt., while quinine is firm at 1s 4½d per oz. in 100-oz. tins.

Quicksilver has registered another advance, importers having withdrawn last at 16£ 5s per flask. Potassium bromide is strong at 8s and sodium bromide at 7s 6d per pound.

Alcohol, rectified, is 4d per gallon dearer. The market for cod liver oil is excited and supplies are held at 220s per barrel. Guaiacol carbonate is selling at 19s per pound, and menthol at 9s 8d per pound.

London Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

In attempting to review the present aspect of purely mercantile affairs it is difficult, if not impossible, to exclude reference to the great international events which are being daily unfolded and which have such an important bearing on business generally. The United States at present are championing directly and indirectly, the cause of traders of all the neutral countries—Norway and Sweden, Holland, Denmark.

With Britain and France becoming daily more absorbed in the fighting lines and the production of munitions at the cost of their industrial activity, and more especially does this apply to the chemical branch, it must soon fall to the lot of the United States to supply the major part of the world's demands for manufactured goods of every description. Should her decision be now for war, by how much would her production thereby be curtailed? Other neutral countries are complaining more bitterly than ever of the inroads made upon their shipping by the submarine invasion and Switzerland, as regards trade, is fast becoming as hide-bound as if invested on all sides by an opposing army. Ocean traffic is being restricted by the increased absorption of steamers as military transports, by the enhanced cost of labor and coals and the attendant higher rates of freight, marine insurance and war risks.

Chemical Trade Barometer

In our own immediate branch of trade all these factors enter perhaps more generally than in any other industry and in no other are the effects more quickly felt. Lord Beaconsfield, when Prime minister stated on one occasion that the prosperity of this country could be promptly guaged by reference to the state of the chemical trade. In one sense it may safely be taken as a barometer to-day and perhaps partly as applicable to the United States as to this country. The sudden and now almost total stoppage of Germany's exports of chemical products is leaving us in some instances in dire straits and manufacturers and consumers alike are waking up only too tardily to the fact that they have for years complacently allowed German manufacturers with their more thorough and persistent methods to walk over them in their own domains. In many cases the English manufacturer has contented himself with a limited output of faultless product at a fancy price whereas his German competitor has seized the opportunity of satisfying the larger world's demands with a less costly but sufficiently good commercial quality to comply with general requirements.

Epsom Salt Stocks Low

Quite recently we discovered that stocks of Epsoms were running low. A rush of orders soon disclosed the fact that our makers were unequal to the occasion. Again this week there has been a similar urgent demand for hyposulphite of soda—probably as an antidote for asphyxiating gases. The manufacture of anti-chlor was at one time quite extensive in Liverpool and Glasgow, but of late years the dyers and bleachers in the North have been almost exclusively supplied by the agents of German manufacturers at prices below the compitency of our own producers. At the moment we are drawing supplies from the United States and may continue to do so for some time to come. It seems to be matter for surprise that these two products were not turned out more extensively in this country. In the first place both are used only in very small quantities by the drug trade proper and as regards Epsom the English "druggists" crystals being larger drier and purer are for this purpose generally preferred. In the second case industrial consumers as a rule are far less discriminating as to quality, *were* strange to say, prone to give the foreigner the preference and when price "talked" all other considerations usually went by the board. Whether our manufacturers will in future adopt improved methods and buyers assist them by the display of a little patriotism depends much upon whether they learn the lesson now being taught by the war.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL EXPORTS

By glancing over the arrivals of drugs and chemicals at London for the period from June 3 to 9 inclusive, some idea may be gained of the character and size of our exports to England. The arrivals from New York include: acetic acid, 45 casks and 16 barrels; ammonia phosphate, 71 barrels; boric acid, 250 barrels; cascara, 26 bags; chemical products and medicines, 618 packages; chloral hydrate, 48 cases; drugs, 139 packages; essential oils, 7 cases; formaldehyde, 33 barrels; gallic acid, 7 barrels; lactic acid, 10 carboys; lead acetate, 5 casks; methyl salicylate, 8 carboys; peppermint oil, 34 cases; petrolatum, 65 barrels; potash salts, 20 casks; roots, barks and herbs, 55 packages; soda hyposulphite, 3,092 kegs; soda phosphate, 30 barrels; zinc oxide, 910 barrels.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, JUNE 15—Rather more activity has been noticeable this week in the drug and chemical markets and the trend of values has been decidedly in favor of sellers. Italy's participation in the war accounts to some extent for this more buoyant feeling, and a renewed demand from New York for several products has encouraged the buying movement which has been gradually gaining strength of late. With the exception of Chinese crude antimony, sulphate of copper, palm, cotton and linseed oils and turpentine, which are easier to lower, the general list shows advances.

In the chemical section the scarcity of many products is making itself felt, and some quiet buying is going on in certain synthetics in intelligent anticipation of higher prices ruling later when no further supplies will be obtainable. In natural products from the Far East arrivals are taking place quite regularly and seem to be somewhat overtaking the demand so that no scarcity need be looked for at present in that direction. This is more particularly the case with gum benjamin (both Siam and Sumatra), rhubarb, sarsaparilla, honey, gamboge and beeswax.

Among chemicals citric and tartaric acids are inherently strong—the underlying conditions having for some months past warranted an earlier improvement. A fairly large business has been done in Persian opium, while owing to Government import restrictions stocks of Turkey have considerably diminished of late and may soon attract more attention. In synthetic chemicals, hexamine, resorcine, salol, phenacetin, sulphonal, antipyrin and guaiacol carbonate are becoming scarcer and command higher prices in view of supplies being difficult to obtain.

The following prices indicate some of the chief fluctuations:

CITRIC ACID—2s 8½d to 2s 9d per lb. less 5%.

TARTARIC ACID—2s per lb. less 5%.

CREAM OF TARTAR—195s per cwt.

ACID SALICYLIC—12s 6d per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—15s per lb.

NUX VOMICA—21s per cwt c.i.f. from Calcutta.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—205s per cwt.

HEXAMINE—5s 6d to 6s per lb.

PHENACETIN—17s 6d to 18s per lb.

QUININE SULPHATE—1s 4d per oz.

SULPHATE COPPER—£27 per ton.

ANTIMONY—China Crude, £65 per ton.

QUICKSILVER—£14 15.

IPECACUANHA—Rio 15s; Cartagena 12s per lb.

ORRIS ROOT—Magador 35s per cwt.

NEW SYNTHETIC AMMONIA

The Department of Commerce has been advised by British authority that a new method of manufacturing ammonia by synthesis in the course of producing gas has been discovered by Herr Adolph Bambach. The process involves the fixing of atmospheric nitrogen in the form of metallic compounds, or metallic nitrogen compounds, and these substances are decomposed either with saturated and super-saturated steam, or with hot water, to extract the ammonia.

New York Markets

Speculators Show Greater Caution in Trading at Present High Level of Prices

Fewer important changes have occurred in the market for drugs and chemicals within the week than for some time past. Recent sharp advances seem to have established limits beyond which buyers for the present are not inclined to venture without due circumspection.

Speculators especially are operating with greater caution, though some of them have made money so easily in the "war market" of the past six months that they find it difficult to restrain their activities.

Export buying has slackened somewhat, more on account of restricted offerings than a disinclination to pay prevailing prices if the goods so much in demand abroad were obtainable.

Domestic business has entered upon its usual period of summer dullness, but a livelier interest is manifested in the market than ordinarily at this season, owing to the ever-present possibility of unexpected and important trade developments in connection with the European war.

Russian Products Sell Off

The susceptibility of the market to such influences was well illustrated during the week by declines in prices for ergot of rye and lycopodium, consignments of which were included in the cargo of the steamer Kursk from Archangel, Russia. Prices of other crude drugs produced in Russia may eventually be affected by the opening up of this White Sea route.

The more important price changes for the week, besides those mentioned, included advances in antimony needles, borax, cantharides, cassia fistula, codliver oil, Epsom salt, mercurial preparations, phenolphthalein, Venice turpentine and bergamot oil, and declines in crude fusel oil, nitrate of silver, permanganate of potassium, picric acid, toluol, vanillin, ipecac root and several other varieties of botanical drugs obtainable in South America and France.

Mercurials Are Higher

Although the price of quicksilver is said to be lower in some quarters, the cost is still so high that manufacturers have further advanced prices for both hard and soft mercurial preparations. Revised quotations are $1.13 to $1.17 for bisulphate, 69 to 70 cents for blue mass, 87 to 88 cents for 50 per cent. blue ointment, $1.35 to $1.39 for calomel, $1.27 for corrosive sublimate, crystals, and $1.22 for powdered, $1.48 to $1.52 for red precipitate, and $1.58 to $1.62 for white precipitate.

Quicksilver is quoted at $90 per flask by certain large handlers, but according to leading drug brokers there is still business doing at $95 to $100 per flask.

In the London market the price of quicksilver continues to advance according to this week's cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. The embargo placed on shipments of the metal by Italy is given as the reason for the strength abroad and a good deal of the activity in the domestic market is the result of export buying. The big concerns engaged in the manufacture of munitions, however, are taking the bulk of the offerings in the country.

Feeling in Opium Unsettled

An unsettled feeling prevails in the market for opium, owing to the lack of definite information concerning the reported embargo on shipments of this narcotic by the Turkish Government. In view of the large stocks on hand the trade has no immediate cause for anxiety over future supplies and little business has been transacted at the higher prices being asked by some of the leading importers and manufacturers. Prices quoted on druggists' quality gum range from $7 to $7.25, while the powdered is quoted at $8.25 and the granular at $8.35.

Morphine—Manufacturers have not changed their prices for this opium alkaloid, the domestic demand being extremely dull on the basis of $5 to $5.05 per ounce in bulk. Exporters are buying quite freely at that quotation.

Codeine—Domestic demand for alkaloid is also light, but the inquiry from exporters is good. Prices are unchanged on the basis of $6.45 per ounce in bulk.

Quinine—Domestic manufacturers are holding this product firm at the advanced quotations which went into effect last week. Foreign makers are asking relatively higher prices than those prevailing on this side and imports of the salts have dropped off to a point where American makers are meeting little or no competition. Imports of cinchona bark also show a big falling off. For the sulphate description in 100-ounce tins, the quotation is 30 cents and buyers are taking hold readily on that basis.

Codliver Oil—Importers have advanced the minimum price of steam refined Norwegian oil $3 to $45 a barrel, owing to the limited supplies available on spot. Some Newfoundland oil is offered at $40. Buyers are not taking hold very eagerly at these prices. The catch in Norway this season, according to latest figures, amounts to 66,000,000 fish, yielding about 45,000 barrels of oil, compared with a catch of 80,000,000 fish, yielding 49,000 barrels of oil for the corresponding period last year.

Antimony—Supplies from China and Japan are now being obtained with difficulty and scarcity of offerings is becoming more pronounced. The fine needle is quoted at 25 cents, an advance of about 5 cents per pound.

Benzol—The price of this coal tar product still holds firm at 75 cents to $1 per gallon despite the increased production.

Toluol—This product also being made in considerable quantities by the big steel companies is now obtainable at somewhat lower prices, being quoted at $2.50 to $3 per gallon.

Borax—Higher cost of production is given by manufacturers as the reason for advanced prices. The price on all descriptions in barrels by the ton ranges at 5½ to 6 cents per pound, the inside figure being for technical and the outside for U. S. P.

Burgundy Pitch—The genuine foreign product is scarce and selling at 7½ to 8 cents. Some domestic goods are offered 2 to 3 cents less.

Caffeine—Although manufacturers have not changed their quotations, which are $5 for the alkaloid and $4 for the citrated in bulk, they have none to offer except to regular customers and higher prices than those quoted are asked for spot stocks in second hands. The demand is good both on domestic and export account.

Cantharides—Chinese flies are firmer at $1.25 to $1.30 for the whole and $1.45 to $1.50 for the powdered. Offerings small. A few cases of whole Russian flies have been received by way of Sweden, but none are to be had in the open market. Powdered Russian are firm at $6 to $6.50.

Cassia Fistula—Recent sales have been made as high as 10 cents the stocks being further reduced and no fresh arrivals being in sight at the moment.

Coumarin—Supplies are further reduced and holders have raised their minimum price to $6. Demand is good.

Epsom Salt—Not only have supplies of foreign made goods practically been shut off, but exporters have been taking the domestic product in a large way, a strong and active market being the result. Price now asked is about $1 per 100 pounds higher than a week ago, $3.50 being about the minimum.

Ergot—Twenty-seven bags of this product were included in the cargo from Archangel and about thirty more came in from Christiania, and these offerings, together with the prospect of further liberal receipts later in the season caused holders to lower their price to 90 cents.

Fusel Oil—Foreign offerings of the crude oil have increased sufficiently of late to cause domestic distillers to lower prices. The crude is now quoted at $2.25 to $2.30 and the refined at about $3 to $3.30. For amyl acetate the quotation is $2.50 to $2.75 per gallon.

Glycerin—Chemically pure is holding steady at 22 to 23 cents in drums and 23 to 23½ cents in cans, but for the dynamite description the price has eased off slightly, 21½ cents being an inside figure. The saponification and soap lye grades are ruling firm on reduced offerings.

Grains of Paradise—This article has become very scarce and holders are asking 30 to 35 cents for the limited stocks now available.

Hydroquinon—The demand for this, as well as all other photographic materials, is active, while the supply is greatly reduced and firm prices prevail.

Lanolin—Demand for this product is active, especially on export account, and for the hydrous description the price has been raised to $1, while for the anhydrous holders are asking $1.40.

Lycopodium—The 54 sacks included in the recent Archangel shipment has relieved acute scarcity and sales have been made at lower prices, 90 cents being an inside figure.

Menthol—No change in prices is noted, offerings being sufficient to meet current requirements.

Naphthalene—The supply is further reduced and although the demand has fallen off somewhat, holders have no trouble getting 15 cents for the balls. The flake is selling at 14½ to 15 cents.

Nitrate of Silver—In sympathy with the lower price for bar silver, manufacturers have reduced the price of this derivative from 31¼ to 33¼ cents.

(*Continued on page 6*)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .70
Acetone	lb.	.28	— .33
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Agar Agar	lb.	.35	— .60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	— 2.56
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	— 2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.58	— 2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	— .39
188 proof	gal.	.39	— .40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47
97 p.c.	**gal.**	**.50**	**— .52**
Purified	**gal.**		**— .80**
Almonds, bitter	lb.		— .40
Sweet	lb.		— .39
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.87	— .93
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Iodide	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.50	— 2.75
Antimony, needle	lb.	.24	— .25
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55
Crimson	lb.		— .75
Antipyrine	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.12	— .13
Argols	lb.	.18	— .20
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Arsenic, red	lb.	.08½	— .09½
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21	— .23
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	.12	— .14
Peroxide	lb.	.22	— .23
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
St. Thomas	**gal.**	**2.90**	**— 3.00**
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.75	— 1.00
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.07½	— .08
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.		— 5.00
Citrated	lb.		— 4.00
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. blk.			— .43
Japan, refined	lb.	.43	— .45
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.		— .44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		— .45½
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	— .46½
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46	— .46½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.43½	— .44
Monobromated	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Russian	lb.	nominal	
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	— .10½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.90	— .95
Chloroform	lb.	.30	— .40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz.		**3.50**	**— 3.75**
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.45	— 6.65
Ounces	oz.	.650	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.70	— 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.85	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.15	— 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	— .32
Fingers	lb.	.32½	— .34
Coumarin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.32	— .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.32	— .35
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.		— 1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.35	— .40
Jewelers', large	lb.	.70	— .75
Small	lb.	.45	— .50
French	lb.	.18½	— .19
Dextrin, imported. Potato	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
British Gum	lb.	nominal	
Domestic Potato	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .10**
Dragon's Blood, mass	lb.	.25	— .60
Reeds	lb.	.70	— .75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	— .95
Spanish	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ether, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Washed	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .27**
U.S.P. 1880	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .28**
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .70
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.45	— .50
Gold	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .42**
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.36	— 2.42
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums. and bbls. added	lb.	.22	— .23
C. P., in cans	lb.	.23	— .23½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.21½	— .22
Saponification, loose	lb.	.19	— .19½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.17	— .18
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.30	— .35
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		— 2.50
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.25	— 2.30
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.18	— .20
Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	5.50	—13.50
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Iodine, Resublimed	**lb.**	**3.75**	**— 3.80**
Iodoform	**lb.**	**4.20**	**— 4.25**
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08	— .10
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.		— 1.00
Anhydrous	lb.		— 1.40
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	— .15
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Foreign	lb.	.23	— .25
Lupulin U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lycopodium	lb.	.90	— .95
Magnesium Carbonate	**lb.**	**.04½**	**— .06**
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	**100 lbs.**	**3.50**	**— 4.00**
Manna, large flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.42	— .45
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Recryst.	**lb.**		**— 4.50**
Mercury, flasks	each	90.00	100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	1.13	— 1.17
Blue, mass	lb.	.69	— .70
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.77	— .78
50 p.c.	lb.	.87	— .88
Calomel, American	lb.	1.35	— 1.37
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.		— 1.27
Powdered	lb.		— 1.22
Red Precipitate	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
White Precipitate	lb.	1.58	— 1.63
Metol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.43	— .45
Morphine, sulphate	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
1-oz. vials	**oz.**	**5.05**	**— 5.10**
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	**oz.**	**5.25**	**— 5.30**
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	**oz.**	**5.30**	**— 5.35**
Diacetyl	**oz.**	**5.95**	**— 6.30**
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.09	— .10
Irish	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .18**
Musk, pods, Cab.	**oz.**	**8.00**	**— 8.50**
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—19.00
Druggists'	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Synthetic	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.14½	— .15
Balls	lb.		— .15
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06½	— .07
Powdered	lb.		— .10
Aleppo	**lb.**	**2.50**	**— 2.75**
Virgin	lb.	3.50	— 6.50
Opium, cases	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Jobbing lots	lb.	7.05	— 7.30
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.		— 8.25
Granular	lb.		— 8.35
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.14	— .14½
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls	**lb.**	**.03**	**— .03½**
Cream	**lb.**	**.04¼**	**— .06**
Lily white	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .09**
Snow white	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .11**
Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Phosphorus	lb.	.80	— .90
Paste	**lb.**	**.05¼**	**— .06**
Potassium acetate	lb.	.35	— .36
Bicarb	lb.	.30	— .33
Bromide	**lb.**	**1.10**	**— 1.12**
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.68	— .72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Hypophosphite	**lb.**	**.92**	**— .94**
Iodide, bulk	**lb.**	**3.15**	**— 3.20**
Permanganate	lb.	.70	— .75
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .30
50 oz. tins	oz.		— .30½
25 oz. tins	oz.		— .31
5 oz. tins	oz.		— .32
1 oz. tins	oz.		— .35
Amsterdam	oz.		— .30
German	oz.		— .30
Java	oz.		— .30
Resorcin	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.25	— .25½
Saccharin	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Safrol	lb.	.31	— .32
Salicin, bulk	**lb.**	**4.25**	**— 4.50**
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	60.00	—61.00
Powdered	lb.	61.00	—62.00
Scammony, resin	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 1.75**
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.20	— .21
Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.31¼	— .33¼
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Marseilles, white	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .12**
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .10**
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .04¼**
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.51	— 3.01
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03	— .03½
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.01	— .01½
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hypophosphite	**lb.**	**.82**	**— .84**
Iodide	**lb.**	**3.50**	**— 3.55**
Nitrite	lb.	.16	— .20
Nitrate, 96 p.c.	lb.	.04	— .05
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .09
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sulphate, Glauber's salts per 100 lbs.		.60	— .75
Spermaceti	lb.	.24	— .26
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .48**
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.46
Potato	**lb.**	**.05¼**	**— .05½**
Rice	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .08**
Wheat	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .05¼**
Storax	lb.	.25	— .35
Strontium, Bromide	lb.	.90	— .92
Nitrate	lb.	.18	— .19
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	.66	— .70
Sulphate	oz.	.60	— .66
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphonal	**oz.**	**.55**	**— 1.00**
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	2.15	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2.35	— 4.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.60	— 4.00
Washed	lb.	.04	— .06
Tartar Emetic, in casks		.50	— .54
Thymol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Tin, crystals	lb.	.25	— .26
Bichloride	lb.	11¼	— .11¾
Oxide	lb.	.45	— .47
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
ommercial	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Turmeric	**lb.**		**— .05½**
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.35	— .40
Artificial	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .11**
Vanillin	oz.	.40	— .43
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.09	— .09½
Chloride	lb.	.05	— .05½
Oxide, white	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphate	lb.	.03½	— .04½

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Glacial	lb.	.12	— .14
Benzoic, from gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Boric, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Citric	lb.	.75	— .80
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Gallic	lb.	.75	— .85
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.74	— .76
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.08	— .10
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.24	— .25
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphoric, U.S.P	lb.	.28	— .31
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.35	— 1.55

New York Markets

(*Continued from page 4*)

Potassium and Sodium—All preparations of the former are in active demand and in many cases when not obtainable corresponding salts of the latter are taken as a substitute. Prices for both are generally firm at previous quotations, the principal exception being permanganate of potassium, which is off about 5 cents to 70 to 75 cents.

Vanillin—This is one of the few synthetic products which has shown an easier tendency, due to a falling off in demand. It is being offered at 40 to 42 cents, but stocks are not large.

Venice Turpentine—Large quantities of this product are being used in the war hospitals abroad and prices in the domestic market are higher as the result of a brisk export demand, the genuine product being salable as high as 40 cents in jobbing lots.

Citric Acid—Offerings in second hands have been materially increased owing to recent arrivals from Sicily and the market is easier all around. Manufacturers have been able to catch up on their contracts and are selling more freely for nearby delivery. They have not changed their prices to regular customers, but stock in second hands is selling at 75 to 80 cents, or about 10 cents lower than it was a week or so ago.

Oxalic Acid—Offerings continue extremely light and prices have been advanced 1 cent, demand being active.

Condurango Bark—Stocks have been replenished by recent heavy arrivals from Ecuador and a sharp decline in prices has taken place, offerings now being freely made at 25 to 30 cents.

Juniper Berries—Demand is active and with supplies steadily diminishing, shipments from Italian ports have been stopped, the price is holding firm, holders having no trouble getting 5 cents.

Bergamot Oil—Shipments of this product from Riggio and other Italian ports, are reported to have practically ceased and domestic holders are inclined to advance prices, the demand being active, as it usually is at this season. The minimum quotation is now about $3.25 and for some brands $3.50 is asked. Lemon oil and sweet orange oil are slightly firmer in sympathy with the advance in bergamot.

Pine Needle Oil—The market is almost destitute of offerings and the consignment of 6 drums and 1 barrel included in the cargo from Archangel was heartily welcomed by the trade. There is an active demand for all that is available at 90 cents to $1.

Wintergreen Oil—The synthetic kind is slightly firmer, being quoted at $1.55 to $1.60. The true kind and sweet oil of birch remain unchanged.

Buchu Leaves—Both the long and short varieties are in more liberal supply and the former has been marked down to $1.17 to $1.20 and the latter to $1.15 to $1.20, according to quality.

Senna—London advices say the supply of Tinnevelly is so regulated that only sufficient offerings come on the market at one time to supply immediate wants. Offerings in the domestic market likewise are restricted and the price is firm, ranging at 20 to 24 cents, according to quality.

Saffron Flowers—Offerings of the American grown variety are less plentiful and holders are asking 70 to 75 cents for that kind, an advance of 5 cents.

Calamus—The bleached root is quoted 5 cents higher at 45 to 50 cents. Offerings light.

Musk Root—Offerings of the Russian kind very scarce and dealers quote it at 85 to 95 cents, according to quality.

Gentian—Although this season's crop is being harvested under difficulties, supplies in the local market have increased somewhat and the price is easier at 8 to 9 cents.

Hellebore—Offerings of the white powdered root are light and holders are asking an advance of 1 cent, the quotation being 13 to 14 cents.

Ipecac—Prices for this root have been reduced owing to freer arrivals. Holders are asking $3 but some sales have been made under that figure.

Seeds—Spanish anise is firmer at 13 to 13½ cents. Offerings of canary are more liberal, but those of Holland caraway are light and the latter is quoted at 10 to 10½ cents. Sunflower seed is more plentiful and for the large the price has been reduced to 10 to 10½ cents. Imported wormseed is in scant supply and is quoted at 85 cents to $1, while the American variety sells at 10 to 12 cents.

LINSEED OIL DEMAND OFF

European Countries and U. S. Are Using Less

The market price of linseed oil has been working downward steadily for the last month, but owing to the peculiar conditions affecting the trade the future of the market is highly problematical.

The consumption which has been well established in the past years is extremely uncertain this year due to the overturning of manufacturing conditions. Germany has not been able to use anywhere near her usual amount and France has used comparatively little due to the closing down of her factories. The United Kingdom exported during the first of the year, almost as much as it imported. Even in the United States the consumption of linseed oil has not been normal for several months.

Definite reports are not yet obtainable on the present crop in this country and Canada, but large crops were made in India and the Argentine last year and it is evident that since the foreign markets have been cut off a great part of this crop will undoubtedly be available for the United States. Much has already been shipped from the Argentine.

Shipping rates which have been unusually prohibitive, are still high and have a considerable effect on the market in this country and abroad. Fortunately, there is not at present a great demand for the oil cake, as the greatest markets were the German and Belgian. As the matter now stands, Holland is the only really available market for our product in the world.

Many Botanical Drugs Scarce

Outlook for Crops in European Countries This Season is Poor, Importers Say.

With the season at hand for the gathering of medicinal plants, the drug trade in this country is now actively speculating on the outcome of the harvests in European countries. Leading importers of botanical drugs have been making every effort to inform themselves as to the outlook and the reports they have received up to this time indicate that only small crops will be secured in Germany, Belgium, Austria and Russia while the harvests in France and Italy will fall considerably short of their usual abundance.

The principal reason for the shortage is the fact that so many men who make a business of gathering botanical drugs are now in the war. That women and children can do this work the dealers here say is an erroneous notion. It must, they say, be done by experienced gatherers, men who have a thorough knowledge of what sort of plants they are gathering, when to gather them and how to handle and cure them properly, and it takes time and training to acquire this knowledge.

Furthermore, some of the more important crude botanical drugs come from sections of Germany and Belgium which lie within the war zone, so even if there were no scarcity of labor, it would be almost impossible to gather them. Also, it is asserted that in Germany and Austria there is no great inducement to go to the trouble of gathering drugs because those who do will not be able to get their money out of them quickly since it is practically impossible to ship anything out of those countries now that Italy has entered the war and shut off exports from Trieste and other Mediterranean ports.

Fair crops of medicinal plants will probably be harvested in England this season but that country ordinarily does not raise sufficient quantities for its own requirements and drug plant cultivation in the United States, unfortunately, has not been developed to a point where domestic growers can do much to relieve the shortage now threatening.

In view of the prospective scarcity of new crop offerings, dealers have been making a careful reckoning of stocks of crude drugs on hand. Not over sixty days' supply of belladonna and henbane it is reported remain in first hands. Manufacturers probably have large enough stocks to carry them along 3 or 4 months.

A ton of belladonna recently arrived from Austria and the shipper is said to be holding out for a price of $5.00 a pound, though the ruling market quotation is $1.25 @1.50.

Stramonium leaves are scarce but the supply of digitalis is not quite so reduced.

Chamomile flowers and alkanet root are two other varieties no longer obtainable in any but small quantities. German mullen flowers are practically gone and little arnica is left on the market. Germany prohibited shipments of the latter early in the war because large quantities of the tincture were needed by the army for dressing wounds.

Horehound, doggrass, calendula flowers and insect flowers are all scarce.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Salicylic	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .68
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.43	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.42½	— .46½

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Artificial	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.37½	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.12½	— .15
Rectified	lb.	.22½	— .32
Anise	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bay	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cade	lb.		— .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	— .13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Caraway	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cassia, 70@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.87½	— .90
Lead free	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood	lb.	.14	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .46
Java	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.12½	— 1.15
Bottles	lb.	1.15	— 1.17½
Copaiba	lb.	.80	— .95
Coriander	lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Croton	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cubebs	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Erigeron	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	— .50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Hemlock	lb.	.55	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wood	lb.	.25	— .35
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.60	— .75
Lemon	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.82	— .88
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Distilled	lb.		— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Artificial	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	—52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Sweet	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Patchouli	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Bottles	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
French	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pine Needles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	—10.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	— .75
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
West Indian	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .75
Artificial	lb.	.24	— .25
Savin	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Spearmint	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Synthetic	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Birch	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	— .33
South American	lb.	.35	— .36
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	.70	— .80
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .45

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	— .25
Bayberry	lb.	.07	— .08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	— .30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla	lb.		— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.22	— .25
Broken	lb.	.18	— .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	— .27
Broken	lb.	.20	— .25
Cherry	lb.	.06	— .09
Condurango	lb.	.25	— .30
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.15	— .17
Select	lb.	.21	— .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .07
Orange Peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	lb.	.03½	— .04
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.05½	— .06
Trieste	lb.		— .10
Prickly Ash,	lb.	.13	— .14
Northern	lb.	.13	— .14
Pomegranate	lb.	.20	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.15	— .20
Quebracho	lb.	.15	— .17
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .18
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	— .11
Cut	lb.	.15	— .18
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .12
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .42
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12	— .15
of Root	lb.	.33	— .36
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.75	— .85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.37½	— 2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .45
XX	lb.	.50	— .54
Powdered	lb.	.47½	— .50
Fish	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Juniper	lb.	.05	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.35	— .38

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.23	— .25
Borage	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Calendula	lb.	.40	— .45
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	
Hungarian	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman	lb.	.35	— .40
Elder	lb.	.13	— .14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.36	— .50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.20	— .28
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Mullein	lb.	nominal	
Saffron, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Valencia	lb.	11.75	—12.00
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	— .55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.07½	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05½
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	
Belladonna	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Buchu, short	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.17	— 1.20
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Chiretta	lb.		— .18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.10	— .11
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.23	— .25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05½	— .07
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Russian	lb.	.18	— .20
Henna	lb.	.12½	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.11	— .12
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .09
Matico	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	— .35
French	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .15
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .13
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.30	— .31
Grinding	lb.	.27	— .29
Savory	lb.	.07½	— .08
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.35	— .38
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .18
Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	— .24
Pods	lb.	.08	— .10
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .25
Thyme	lb.	.07	— .07½
Uva Ursi	lb.		— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.13	— .15
Alkanet	lb.	.18	— .20
Althea, cut	lb.	.40	— .45
Whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.		— .20
Arnica	lb.	.35	— .40
Belladonna	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Blood	lb.	.09	— .09½
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .12
Bryonia	lb.	.20	— .22
Burdock	lb.	.12½	— .13
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.45	— .50
Unbleached	lb.	.15	— .18
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .06
Colchicum	lb.	.18	— .20
Colombo	lb.	.06	— .07
Culvers	lb.	.10	— .12
Dandelion	lb.	.22	— .25
Doggrass	lb.	.50	— .55
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .18
Elecampane	lb.	.07½	— .08
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .13
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.08	— .10
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.07	— .08
Jamaica	lb.	.12	— .14
Bleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Gingseng, wild Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Eastern	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Cultivated	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Golden Seal	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Hellebore, white	lb.		— 10
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .14
Black	lb.	.11	— .12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Rio	lb.	nominal	
Jalap, whol e	lb.	.08	— .10
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	— .25
Licorice, in bales	lb.		— .08
Selected, bundles	lb.	.12	— .15
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	.85	— .95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Small	lb.	.13	— .14
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Fingers	lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Pellitory	lb.		— .30
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06

Drug Swindlers Sent to Prison

Jacobsons, Father and Son, and Associates, Operated for 20 Years—Illegal Gains Aggregated $500,000—The Pharmaceutical Era Exposed Them in 1909.

The sentence of seven years in the Atlanta penitentiary imposed last week by the United States District Court, New York, on Adolph Jacobson, aged 64, white-haired and of venerable appearance, marks the climax, and possibly the end, of a gigantic swindling system that stretched over twenty years or so and netted its perpetrators $500,000 or more in goods, some of which was drugs. Jacobson pleaded guilty of using the mails to defraud, as did his son, William, who got five years, and Julius Cohen and G. C. Mitchell, his son's employes, who received one year and a fine of $100 respectively. These swindlers, by means of fly-by-night drug firms, have defrauded numerous wholesalers of stocks varying in value from small amounts to $400 or more.

The method which the fraudulent merchants used was to rent a store or office, assume the name of a reputable concern or one closely resembling it, and then order goods after having given out false financial statements. Credit men, confusing their rating with that of the reputable company whose name was imitated, or placing credence in the rating which the swindlers had supplied to financial agencies, would fill the orders on thirty or sixty days' time. Before the bill was due, the gang fled to new pastures to operate under other names. They had as many as fifteen of these fraudulent establishments running in New York at the same time, and as many more in other parts of the country, besides one in Toronto. They maintained an office at 15 Whitehall street, under the name of the Manufacturers' Trading Company, and a warehouse at 99 Water street, called the Rumo Chemical Company, which they used as a clearing-house for the valuable goods which manufacturers and wholesalers "donated" to them.

The venerable-looking Adolph wrote the letters asking for quotations and ordering goods from the office at 15 Whitehall street. He never visited the many "fake" establishments which he conducted under various aliases infringing reputable names. These establishments were merely mail addresses, and a clerk was hired for each of them, who got the mail every morning and turned it over to William Jacobson or one of his employes at some meeting-place. William, or "Billy," as Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa, who prosecuted him, calls him, was the individual who always re-sold the goods.

Well Known Firms Swindled

Many well known drug concerns were victims of the system. The Geraux Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, contributed a shipment of Parisian sage to the swindlers; I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, proved their philanthropy to the extent of $159 worth of anodyne liniment, while William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, not to be outdone in the way of generosity, donated goods having a value of $172.80. Jacobson, the elder, became afraid of having trouble with dandruff, and under the name of T. W. Bergen, 258 Broadway, Brooklyn, he "stung" the Newbro company for $90 worth of "Herpicide." His fingers began to shake, and, still under the name of Bergen, he procured $430 worth of Dr. Greene's "Nervura." A slight headache moved him to write the Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., for a shipment of their products, amounting to $420, which was duly delivered.

The swindlers decided that they might as well fill their medicine and toilet chests while they were about it. Accordingly, under various imitations of reputable firm-titles, they laid in a $75 stock of almond cream from A. S. Hinds, Portland, Me., and a $64.80 shipment of Hall's "Catarrh Cure" from the Cheney Medicine Company, Toledo, and just to show that everyone was invited, they also ordered goods worth $114 from the Pepsin Syrup Company, Monticello, Ill., $72 from the Philo Hay Specialties Company, Newark, N. J., and $93.66 from the Evans Chemical Company, Cincinnati.

Swindlers Were Ingenious

The imitations or duplications of reputable business names which these imposters assumed were, of course, numerous. As the Ladd Supply Company, Springfield, Mass., they dealt wholly in drugs. While using this alias they victimized George B. Evans, of Philadelphia. Other names fraudulently used to obtain drugs and kindred goods include: E. Beyer, 4 and 5 Court Square, Brooklyn; Pasquale Mangual, commission merchants, 1416 Broadway, New York, and E. Becker & Co., exporters and importers. Their business was by no means confined to drugs, but ranged from gloves to brass faucets. As W. Tappenbeck, importers and exporters, 1935 Broadway, New York, they announced on their stationery that their cable address was "Kapenpat" and their warehouse address 89 Watt street. Number 89 on Watt street was a private house.

If the experience narrated by Stanley Jadwin, of O. H. Jadwin & Sons, New York, is a criterion, the Jacobsons were as ingenious in disposing of their goods as they were in obtaining them. They sold stocks amounting to $2,000 or $3,000 in value to the Jadwin house. Mr. Jadwin says one of the swindlers posed as a representative of a certain A. Jansen, and offered as excuses, among others, for having the goods for sale the explanation that they were unclaimed freight and that they were bought for export.

Pharmaceutical Era's Warning

The systematized crookedness of these men is staggering. Indeed, it is inconceivable until one realizes that they had been operating for many years.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa says that William Jacobson is undoubtedly the same William Jacobson against whom *The Pharmaceutical Era* warned its readers in 1909 (as well as in 1907 and 1908). At that time, he was operating in a dirty office containing only a desk, at 78-80 Cortlandt street, as the Union Trading Company, which was practically identical with the Union Sales Company, the National Loan & Realty Company, and Jacobson & Co. He first located at 62 Dey street, in the offices of the Risley Drug Company. The ERA said, on March 4, 1909, that it was understood that Jacobson had some interest in the Manufacturers' Trading Company, at 14 Church street, and used to spend the greater part of his time at that address. This is the title under which the Jacobsons conducted their headquarters at 15 Whitehall street up to the time of their arrest on the charges which have put them into prison.

In 1909 and other years preceding, New York was networked with drug swindlers. The methods of some of them were similar to those recently employed by Jacobson. On March 4, 1909, The ERA said it was understood that Jacobson had been connected with other fraudulent concerns.

Of the whole situation, it said:

"Although the swindlers apparently make good livings out of the drug trade no serious efforts have been made to apprehend those operating in New York City, and the men are walking the streets without molestation either by the local police or the United States authorities."

Mr. Roosa, when he saw a copy of an ERA of 1909 containing a reference to a William Jacobson, and to his suspicious standing and suspected practices, slapped the magazine and said:

"These are undoubtedly the same men. This fellow (Adolph Jacobson), you will find, is the principal man in the organization. He has had concern after concern—twenty of them. They were not all in the drug line, but many of them were. He has been doing this sort of thing for twenty years.

"This is one of the biggest round-ups of this sort which have ever taken place. The old man is the head and front of this business. I should think the value of the goods he and his associates have obtained by fraud would be at least $500,000. I could count up stocks worth a hundred thousand dollars or so which they acquired during the last two or three years. They used to get about $5,000 or more from each place which they opened."

U.S.P. TO ELIMINATE WHISKEY AND BRANDY

The ninth edition of the Pharmacopoeia will be under the prohibition standard, according to a recent report from the Committee on Revision, which says that both whiskey and brandy are to be deleted from the new book. Differences in opinion in the committee as to the character of the monographs for these two preparations led to the passage of a motion to leave them out altogether. Whiskey and brandy are seldom prescribed now by physicians except in "dry" towns and if these alcoholic beverages are not recognized in the U. S. P. as having medicinal value there will be less incentive for the physician to recommend them to his patients.

BUILDING RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS BY MAIL. Are you reading this series of articles in The Pharmaceutical Era? They began in June, and the second is published in the July issue.

A department on Cameras and Photographic Supplies appears in each issue of The Pharmaceutical Era. Valuable to the druggist with a photo supply trade.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .16
Rhubarb, Canton	**lb.**		**— .50**
Shensi	lb.		— .80
High dried	lb.	.14	— .15
Clippings	lb.	.19	— .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.40	— .45
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Senega	lb.	.42	— .60
Serpentaria	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .42**
Skunk cabbage	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Snake, natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .30
Spikenard	lb.		— .12
Squill	lb.	.05	— .06
Stillingia	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .07**
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.45	— .46
True (Aletris)	lb.	.22	— .23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.13	— .15
English	lb.	.70	— .75
German	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow Dock	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .08**

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Star	lb.	.20	— .21
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Smyrna	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
South American	lb.	.05½	— .06
Caraway	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cardamoms, bleached	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.60**
Decorticated	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Celery	lb.	.17	— .18
Colchicum	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Conium	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .09½**
Coriander, natural	**lb.**	**.03¾**	**— .04¼**
Bleached	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .05½**
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.23	— .24
Morocco	lb.	.23	— .23½
Dill	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.35	— .40
Italian	lb.	.10	— .12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.16	— .18
Flax, whole	**bbl.**	**8.25**	**— 8.75**
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03	— .03½
Russian	lb.	Nominal	
Larkspur	**lb.**	**.28**	**— .30**
Lobelia	lb.	.30	— .35
Millet, natural	**lb.**	**.02¾**	**— .03¼**
Hulled	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Mustard, Black, brown	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
California, brown	lb.	.09	— .09½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07½	— .08
Trieste, brown	lb.		—
English, yellow	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
German, yellow	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Parsley	**lb.**	**.21**	**— .22**
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.13½	— .14
Turkish	lb.	.12½	— .13
Pumpkin	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .11½**
Quince	lb.	.70	— .80
Rape, English	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .09¼**
Bulgarian	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.19	— .20
Stavesacre	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .28**
Stramonium	**lb.**		**— .10**
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.45	— .50
Kombe	lb.	.55	— .60
Sunflower, large	lb.	.10	— .10½
Worm, American	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Levant	lb.	.85	— 1.00

GUMS

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.25	— .35
Seconds	lb.	.24	— .26
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13	— .14
White	lb.	.18	— .25
Aloes, Barbadoes	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.25**
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.11½	— .12
Socotrine	lb.	.18	— .22
Ammoniac, tears	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
Asafetida, whole	**lb.**	**.36**	**— .40**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .60**
Benzoin, Siam	**lb.**	**1.75**	**— 2.00**
Sumatra	lb.	.35	— .45
Catechu	**lb.**		**— .10**
Chicle	lb.	.65	— .70
Copal	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .40**
Galbanum	lb.	.70	— .75
Gamboge	**lb.**	**.65**	**— .68**
Guaiac	lb.	.20	— .25
Kino	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Mastic	lb.	.50	— .52
Myrrh, select	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .21**
Sorts	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Siftings	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .16**
Olibanum, siftings	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .07**
Sorts	lb.	.07	— .10
Tears	lb.	.11	— .13
Sandarac	**lb.**	**.23**	**— .25**
Senegal, picked	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .19**
Sorts	lb.	.10	— .12¼
Spruce	**lb.**	**.65**	**— .70**
Styrax	lb.	.35	— .40
Thus	**280 lbs.**	**7.50**	**— 8.50**
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	**lb.**	**2.00**	**— 2.20**
Seconds	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Thirds	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.40**
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Seconds	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80	— .85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .46
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .35
Refined	lb.	.34	— .38
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .28
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	— .47
No. 1	lb.	.39	— .42
No. 2	lb.	.34	— .36
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	— .25
White	lb.	.15	— .25
Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Montan, crude	lb.	.18	— .20
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	**lb.**	**.32**	**— .38**
Green	lb.	.34	— .40
Refined, white	lb.	.35	— .40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	— .28
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Foreign	lb.	.05	— .09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	**100 lbs.**	**.67½**	**— .72½**
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b	**100 lbs.**	**.57½**	**— .62½**
Alum, ground	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.85
Lump	100 lbs.	2.60	— 2.75
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	**100 lbs.**	**1.10**	**— 1.30**
High grade	**100 lbs.**	**1.50**	**— 1.75**
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .28
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car	**lb.**	**.04½**	**— .05¼**
20 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.03¼**	**— .03½**
18 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.02¼**	**— .03**
16 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.02¼**	**— .02¾**
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	— .10
Lump	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—85.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	20.00	—23.00
No. 1 white	ton	19.50	—20.00
No. 2	ton	16.00	—17.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—14.00
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs.		1.40	— 1.60
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Carbide	**100 lbs.**	**3.50**	**— 3.75**
Chloride, solid	ton		—11.78
Granulated	ton		—14.78
Sulphate	100 lbs.	1.00	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Carbon, tetrachloride	lb.	.15	— .19
Copperas	100 lbs.	.75	— .90
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate	100 lbs.	7.25	— 7.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.40	— 2.50
Refined	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.09¾	— .10
White cryst.	lb.	.11⅝	— .12⅛
Broken Cakes	lb.	.10⅞	— .11½
Granulated	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Arsenate	lb.	.05½	— .06
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.		— .08¼
Red, American	lb.		— .08¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .10
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	**lb.**		**— .07¾**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.		— .08¾
English	lb.		— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .07½
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg., carboys	lbs.	.06¼	— .07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.21	— .22
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.22	— .29
Caustic	lb.	.35	— .40
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate	per ton		— 200.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Yellow	lb.	.80	— .85
Saltpetre, crude	lb.		—
Refined	lb.	.12½	— .13
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots	**100 lbs.**	**.60**	**— .65**
in bbls.	100 lbs.	.65	— .70
Bichromate	lb.		— .11
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	— 1.35
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am.,	**100 lbs.**	**.65**	**— .75**
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.25
70-76 p.c., basis 60	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.50	— 3.00
Chlorate	lb.	.15	— .16
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb.	.28	— .32
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Kegs	**100 lbs.**	**1.75**	**— 2.10**
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.85	— 1.10
Cryst	lb.	.02	— .03
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	**lb.**	**.02**	**— .02¾**
60 p.c.	**lb.**	**.02¾**	**— .03**
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .06
Sulphuric acid			—
60 p.c.	lb.	.03	— .03½
66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Oleum	lb.	.01½	— .02

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	— .60
Blood	lb.	.30	— .40
Alizarine, red paste	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Brown paste	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Aluminum Chloride	**lb.**	**2.00**	**— 2.10**
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Salts	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Annatto, fine	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .60**
Seed	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .08½**
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .33
47 p.c.	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .29**
Carmine of Indigo	**lb.**		**—**
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .75
Cudbear, French	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Concentrated	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .50**
English	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Cutch, bales	lb.	.06½	— .08
Boxes	lb.	.08	— .09
Divi-divi	**ton**	**40.00**	**—50.00**
Flavine	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .80**
Fustic, stick	**ton**	**18.00**	**—30.00**
Young, root	ton		—45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.08	— .10
Cube No. 1	**lb.**		**—**
Cube No. 2	lb.		—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Kurpahs	**lb.**		**—**
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	.90	— .95
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Indigotine	lb.		— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	**lb.**	**.01¾**	**— .02**
True	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .04½**
Logwood, stick	ton	22.00	—30.00
Roots	ton	18.00	—20.00
Madder, Dutch	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
French	**lb.**		**—**
Myrobalans	lb.	.35	— .45
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	— .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	— .25
Persian Berries	**lb.**		**—**
Quercitron	**ton**	**25.00**	**—30.00**
Salts of Tartar	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c. Tannic Acid	ton		—75.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04½	— .04⅝
Aleppy	**lb.**	**.04¼**	**— .04½**
Pubna	lb.	.05	— .05½
China	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Cochin, bulbs	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Turkey Red Oil	**lb.**		**—**
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.32	— .33

Much Iodine Used In the Trenches

With a Big Swab the Men of the Ambulance Corps Apply Antiseptic to Soldiers' Wounds.

Surgeons working in the war hospitals are wont to call the present European conflict the "iodine war." The reason why so much of the drug is used is readily understood from an account which Enos Curtin, who has just returned to his home in New York, gives of his experiences while an ambulance driver within the French lines. In some places the French and German trenches, he says, are only nine feet apart, about as far as a healthy boy can jump, and the slaughter which takes place on both sides is fearful.

"When we went up to the first-line trenches," Curtin said, "we just walked through blood, legs, arms, heads and intestines. The ambulance men carried a big swab with them which they dipped into iodine and flopped on a soldier's wounds. They use practically no medicine except iodine in the application of first aid.

"Each soldier, moreover, is supplied with one of the small glass tubes containing iodine (similar to those described in *The Pharmaceutical Era* for June). The tube is constricted at each end, and around one end a small swab is fastened. A wooden case encloses the whole. When a soldier is wounded, he pinches off one end of the tube, the iodine drips slowly upon the swab, and is applied thence to his wound. If the wound is large, he pinches off each end, and the iodine flows out rapidly.

"The wounded soldiers walk, or are carried, to the first post of aid. Then they are taken by stretcher-bearers to their regimental dressing station, from which, if necessary, they are carried to hospitals on the second line. Every wounded soldier is inoculated with anti-tetanus serum as soon as he reaches the hospitals on the second line."

Wounds are liable to be large, for, according to Mr. Curtin, some soldiers now remove the pointed metal tip of their cartridge, and re-insert it backwards. This gives a spiraling motion to the missile when discharged from a rifle.

Chemical Bombs Used

"Both sides are using chemical bombs," said Mr. Curtin. "These bombs are made of glass, and are about this large (he indicated air-space about as large as a small apple). Over this glass, either four or eight pieces of grooved metal are placed, and tied. There is play enough to make the bomb explode when thrown.

"In the section where I was, the smallest distance which separated hostile trenches was three yards; the greatest, fifty yards. A person can throw one of these bombs ninety or a hundred feet. Soldiers are supposed to wear protective respiratory apparatus. The treatment for injury by these gaseous explosives is to give compounds which will chemically neutralize the chlorine or other gases inhaled."

Many Dead Not Buried

Mr. Curtin says it is impossible to bury all of the dead. On account of rain and warm weather, the bodies disintegrate. This explains why many civilians up to within fifteen miles of the first line are inoculated for typhus.

Thousands of soldiers, alive with vermin and soggy with mud and blood, knew Enos Curtin. He is one of twenty-one ambulance drivers in the *Bois de la Pretre* district, who up to the time of his departure, had gotten to the front. He is a big, strong-looking youngster, evidently refined, gentle in voice and modest in manner, who talks of the remarkable things he has observed with as little affectation as a person would assume in commenting upon the weather. When asked for his photograph, he objected strenuously for fear he might be "made out a hero." "What I did, everyone did. Nothing was thought of it," said young Curtin earnestly.

The troops are supposed to do forty-eight hours in the trenches, and twenty-four hours behind them. Constant bombardment, however, wears down the nerves of some of the more excitable, and there have been instances of men who shot themselves through the hands or feet in order to be taken from the trenches.

BUFFALO CONCERNS IN COURT

Misbranding of Products is Charge on Which Action is Brought

Criminal action for alleged violations of the food and drug laws and the insecticide act were started in federal court at Buffalo on June 23, against four Buffalo companies and three out-of-town concerns. The Buffalo companies are Thomas E. Flynn trading under the name of Dr. Sullivan's Sure Solvent company; The Birch Mountain Tea company, Booth's Hyomei company, and the Robert Essex Incubator company. The other concerns are The Rochester Germicide company, the M. M. Fenner company of Fredonia and the Manchester Produce and Fruit company of Manchester.

It is charged against Dr. Sullivan's Sure Solvent that the article is misbranded as there is nothing in the medicine that would cure any of the diseases it is advertised to cure. Similar charges are made against the tea company and an article known as Dri-Ayr made by the Hyomei company. Minor charges of misbranding are laid against the other companies.

GERMAN FIRM QUITS WORK ON BENZOL PLANTS

The German contracting firm of Carl Still & Co., which had the contract to build a by-product coke oven and benzol plant for the Carnegie Steel Co. at Farrell, Pa., has ceased its work on the plant.

Arthur Kuhn, representative of the Still Company in the United States, said his firm would build no more benzol plants in this country until after the war. The decision of the company is inspired by the fact that much of this product is used to make ammunition for the allies. This action may seriously affect companies which have planned to make a profit on the sale of war munitions.

The United States Steel officials were dissatisfied with the work of the German firm it is stated due to numerous delays, and for that reason they decided to finish the work themselves.

Novocaine Maker Enters a Protest

Declares Synthetic Should Not Come Under Harrison Law—Government Disagrees.

Novocaine, which is defined by the Council on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association in "New and Non-Official Remedies," as "a local anaesthetic similar in action to cocaine, but said to be less toxic than other cocaine substitutes," comes under the regulations of the Harrison anti-narcotic law, according to the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. With this ruling, the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., New York, producers of novocaine, disagrees, and has filed a protest against the payment of the registration fee exacted of all manufacturers or producers of narcotic drugs. A suit for the return of the fee will be filed.

According to H. A. Metz, a former representative in Congress, who is in active charge of the company's business, it was at first their intention to have an arrest made for non-compliance with the law, and thus obtain a test case. The Department of Justice consented to this, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue insisted that the registration fee be paid. A decision of the suit for the return of the fee will be binding all along the line, so Mr. Metz says, whereas a decision under a criminal test case would be operative only so far as the district attorney in New York is concerned.

Calls Classification Unjust

Dr. Herzog, of the same company, is indignant over the matter. "It is unjust," he said, "to classify novocaine and similar products as stimulating and habit-forming drugs by bringing them under the law. Some physicians who are too busy to read the Pharmacopoeia constantly will be misled into believing that they do not differ from habit-forming remedies, and will therefore continue to prescribe cocaine. As a matter of fact, such things as novocaine are made to eliminate drugs that are stimulating and habit-forming.

"A person foolish enough to make water synthetically would, under the letter of the law, be compelled to register it if it should be used as a local anaesthetic."

Dr. Herzog said the Government was unwilling to proceed against the company as such for non-compliance with the law, but instead, would have brought suit against Mr. Metz as an individual. If Mr. Metz had been convicted he would have had to serve five years in prison. Mr. Metz decided that he could not spare so much time away from his business and hence the test case will not be begun.

WORKING CONN. POTASH MINE

A dispatch from Waterbury, Conn. says that a potash mine is being worked at Chesire, ten miles southeast of that town. According to the dispatch, a shaft has been sunk 1,000 feet and night and day shifts are working. No one is allowed to come near the shaft. It is said that the project, which has only become profitable since the shutting off of supplies of potash from abroad, is backed by New York and Philadelphia capital.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.03 — .04
Camwood	lb.	.08 — .09
Fustic	lb.	.02 — .02½
Hypernic	lb.	.03 — .04
Logwood	lb.	.02 — .02½
Red Saunders	lb.	.04 — .06

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal
Domestic prime	lb.	Nominal
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd	bbl.	—40.00
Norwegian	bbls.	45.00 —47.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¼— .06¾
English	lb.	.06½— .07
French	lb.	—
German	lb.	—
Neutral	lb.	.09 — .13
Herring	gal.	Nominal
Horse	lb.	.06½— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.89 — .90
Off Prime	gal.	.66 — .67
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63 — .64
No. 1	gal.	.56 — .57
No. 2	gal.	.52 — .53
Menhaden, Northr crude	gal.	.36 — .37
South, crude	gal.	— .37
Brown, strained	gal.	.39 — .40
Light, strained	gal.	.40 — .41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42 — .43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44 — .45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92 — .94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.84 — .86
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.81 — .83
Prime	gal.	.62 — .66
Dark	gal.	.50 — .60
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08 — .12
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45 — .50
Jaw	bbl.	18.00 —20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.05¼— .06
Saponified	lb.	.06 — .06½
Seal, white	gal.	.48 — .55
Sod Oil	gal.	— .42
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.70 — .71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.68 — .69
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.67 — .68
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65 — .66
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.64 — .65
Prime	lb.	.08 — .08¼
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.48 — .50
Bleached	gal.	— .50
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	— .52

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10 — .10½
Cases	lb.	.10½— .11
No. 3	lb.	.09¾— .10¼
China Wood Oil	gal.	.06¾— .07¼
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.11 — .13
Ceylon	lb.	.10¼— .10½
Copra	lb.	.09½— .10
Corn, refined per 100 lbs.		6.75 — 6.90
Cottonseed, prime yel	gal.	.45 — .47
Winter	gal.	.47 — .52
Summer, white	gal.	.47 — .52
Crude, southest	gal.	.40 — .41
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— .57
5 bbls. lots	gal.	— .58
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .58
Double boiled, 5 bbl.lots	gal.	— .59
Mustard	gal.	.80 — .90
Olive, denatured	gal.	.90 — .95
Foots	gal.	.08¼— .09
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75 — 2.25
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08 — .08½
Commercial	lb.	.07 — .07½
Prime red	lb.	.06¾— .07½
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.10 — .11
Peanut Oil	gal.	1.10 — 1.15
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.48 — .50
Yellow	gal.	.40 — .45
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Blown	gal.	.85 — .87
Refined	gal.	.82 — .83
Resin Oil, **first rect**	gal.	.25 — .28
Second	gal.	.35 — .37
Third	gal.	.48 — .50
Fourth	gal.	.55 — .60
Sesame	gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06½— .06¾
China, bbls.	lb.	.06½— .06¾
Manchurian	lb.	.06¼— .06½
Tar Oil, **gen. dist.**	gal.	.29 — .31
Commercial	gal.	.20 — .22

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12 — .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13 — .14
Summer	gal.	.12 — .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20 — .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17 — .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25 — .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14 — .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22 — .23
Neutral, filtered lemon.	gal.	.33 — .34
Gravity	gal.	.17 — .18
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.22 — .24
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.13½— .14½
Red Paraffin	gal.	.12 — .14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17 — .18
No. 160	gal.	.16 — .17
No. 110	gal.	.15 — .16
No. 80	gal.	.13 — .14
Filtered	gal.	.20 — .22

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.43 — .44
Pitch	200 lbs.	2.50 — 4.00
Tar, pure	50 gals.	5.50 — 7.00
Rosin, N. Y. Grading	bbl.	3.50 — 6.65
Florida, graded	bbl.	3.50 — 6.65

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22 — .23
V. S. O.	lb.	.21½— .22
Superior orange	lb.	.17 — .19
Bright orange	lb.	.15½— .16
T. N.	lb.	.14 — .14½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14 — .15
Button Lac	lb.	.26 — .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14 — .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18 — .18½

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14 — .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17 — .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35 — .40
Chestnut	lb.	.06 — .07
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06 — .08
Gall	lb.	.12 — .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02¾— .03½
Indigo	lb.	.08 — .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06 — .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05 — .10
42 deg.	lb.	.04 — .06
Cryst	lb.	.10 — .15
Oak	lb.	.08 — .08¼
Palmetto	lb.	.02¼— .02½
Persian Berry	lb.	.12 — .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04¼— .05¼
51 deg.	lb.	.03½— .04
42 deg.	lb.	.02¾— .03
Quercitron	lb.	.02¾— .04
Sumac	lb.	.03¼— .06¼

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19 — .20
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12 — .13
China, cases	lb.	.08½— .09
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31 — .33
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12½— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26 — .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27 — .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.22 — .26
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32 — .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.16½— .17½
Penang	lb.	.33 — .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10 — .11
African	lb.	.07¼— .08
Cochin	lb.	.07½— .08½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.63 — .64
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.49 — .50
Nutmegs	lb.	.14 — .18
Batavia	lb.	.47 — .48
Pepper, black	lb.	.11¾— .14½
White	lb.	.21½— .22
Pimento	lb.	.03¼— .04

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	.07⅜— .07⅝
Santos 4's	lb.	.09¾— .10¼
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25 — .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22 — .23
Timor	lb.	.19 — .21½
Kroe	lb.	.18 — .22
Mandheling	lb.	.26 — .27
Omkola	lb.	.24½— .25
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15 — .15½
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16½— .18
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08¾— .09¾
Washed	lb.	.12½— .13¼
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08¾— .09¾
Washed	lb.	.11 — .14
Colombian	lb.	.10 — .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.08½— .15½
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.08½— .09½
Washed	lb.	.11 — .13
Coatepec	lb.	.09 — .10
Washed	lb.	.11½— .13½
Oaxaca	lb.	.09 — .10
Washed	lb.	.11½ — .14
Tapachula	lb.	.12 — .14
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.09 — .10
Huatusco	lb.	.09 — .10
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05½— .06½
Fair to good	lb.	.11 — .12½
Prime to choice	lb.	.13 — .14
Mocha, large	lb.	.22 — .23
Shortberry	lb.	.27 — .28
Nicaragua	lb.	.09 — .09½
Washed	lb.	.10 — .12
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.05½— .06
Fair to good	lb.	.11½— .13
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½— 14.½
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.07¾— .08
Good ordinary	lb.	.08¼— .08½
Washed	lb.	.09 — .11

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16 — .17
Superior	lb.	.18 — .19
Formosa, fair	lb.	.21 — .22
Good	lb.	.23 — .24
Superior	lb.	.24 — .25
Fine	lb.	.27 — .28
Finest	lb.	.32 — .34
Choice	lb.	.35 — .40
Choicest	lb.	.45 — .50
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.40 — .50
Imperials, firsts	lb.	.33 — .36
Seconds	lb.	.23 — .25
Young Hysons		
Extras	lb.	.30 — .40
Firsts	lb.	.23 — .30
Seconds	lb.	.18 — .25
Thirds	lb.	.17 — .18
Pingsuey, Pinhead	lb.	.32 — .40
Extras	lb.	.28 — .32
Firsts	lb.	.21 — .25
Seconds	lb.	.18 — .21
Thirds	lb.	.13 — .16
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24 — .26
Seconds	lb.	.21 — .22
Thirds	lb.	.16 — .17
Japan, basket and pan fired, Common	lb.	.20 — .22
Medium	lb.	.24 — .25
Good	lb.	.26 — .27
Fine	lb.	.28 — .29
Finest	lb.	.30 — .31
Choice	lb.	.32 — .33
Congou, common	lb.	.21 — .22
India, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27 — .28
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27 — .28
Pekoe	lb.	.28 — .29
Orange pekoe	lb.	.29 — .30
Java, Pekoe	lb.	.27 — .28
Orange pekoe	lb.	.28 — .29

COCOA

African	lb.	.14½— .15
Caracas	lb.	.13 — .15
Quayaquil	lb.	.15 — .17
Baraques	lb.	.14½— .15
Cuban	lb.	.11½— .12½
Dominica	lb.	.12 — .13

REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	War-ner	Fed-eral
Powdered	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
XXXX, powdered	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	—
Confectioners' A	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
Standard gran.	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.10
Fine gran.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
10-lb. bags fine gr.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
25-lb. bags fine gr.	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—		
Blackstrap	gal.	.09½— .10½
Prime	gal.	.35 — .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10 — .14
Medium	lb.	.15 — .17
Fancy	lb.	.25 — .26
Honey—		
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	— .15
Clover No. 1	lb.	— .14
Extracted	lb.	.08 — .09
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07 — 07½
Maple Sugar and Syrups—		
Syrup	gal.	.85 — 1.00
Sugar	lb.	.10 — .14

Business Outlook

Big Problems Involved in Financing of Europe's War Are Claiming Serious Attention of American Bankers.

Europe holds American railway securities to the amount of two and a half billions of dollars, par value, according to figures gathered under the direction of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad. These figures are of particular interest at this time in view of the general expectation that liquidation of these securities will steadily increase in volume owing to the necessity of bankers abroad obtaining funds for the huge war loans being floated by England and her Allies.

The financial interests in the United States, however, are facing the possibility of such liquidation with less apprehension than they did when the war broke out as conditions in this country have undergone a big change within the past ten months. Foreign trade during that time has resulted in a balance in favor of this country of approximately one billion of dollars. England, France and Russia owe us large sums of money for foodstuffs and war supplies already delivered and at the rate the steel companies are turning out various kinds of munitions on contracts they will likely owe several times as much before long.

It is quite certain that neither England nor France has any intention of paying for these supplies in gold but it would be natural that they should seek to discharge some of their indebtedness to this country by returning American securities. In fact the recent selling on the New York stock exchange has been of a character to suggest that they have already adopted this course.

Big Problems for Financiers

That the financial brains of this country will be called upon to wrestle with some pretty big problems as a result of the tremendous demands the European war is making on the world's financial and industrial resources is now generally recognized. Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, discussing America's financial position as affected by the war says:

"The conclusion of the war will create new conditions and the greatest demand will then be made upon our financial America. The destruction and wastage of capital occasioned by the war has been estimated on the basis of a year's duration at $40,000,000,000; and while it may not be necessary to restore all of this at once, yet from present indications the demand on us will be enormous.

"First, there will be the call on our merchants to furnish materials in connection with the rehabilitation or rebuilding of the devastated country, and, secondly, we will have to give credit either through making direct loans or through the repurchase of American securities held abroad. From present indications the foreign investors will part from our securities slowly and will be tempted to liquidate only at high prices. It is more than probable that several of the foreign countries will ask us for some of our gold in order that they may restore or build up their gold reserves. These demands upon our financial resources seem to presage more than an active and firm money market.

"There is no doubt that should we continue to practice economies and follow the sound business methods which we have recently pursued, we will not only have abundant resources for our own prosperous business, but also be able to take care of the reasonable demands of other nations.

"The reversal in our financial position has been so sudden and complete that it really has been little less than revolutionary. Most of our financiers have had little experience or training in international finance to meet the conditions involved in this sudden change.

"Dollar Exchange" May Come

"London has not yet drawn any bills of exchange in dollars. When that is once done we may pride ourselves upon our progress. London financiers recognize our new efforts in the field of finance and applaud our aspirations. No obstacles from that quarter will be interposed. At the present time she is concentrating all her efforts on the one subject of financing the war. Nevertheless we must recognize that she will maintain as strong a grip as possible upon the markets which she previously controlled, and our credit will be only temporary unless we make our dollar exchange stable and desirable.

"It is essential that our manufacturers who desire to export their products should develop an efficient export organization. To this end they must study the markets which they desire to supply and be prepared to take the financial responsibility involved in the granting of credits and not leave this important feature to agencies. In the final analysis the manufacturer-exporter must take the risks of export business rather than the banker. Our manufacturers desiring to export must understand that they must use the same intelligence in meeting foreign markets as they do in taking care of their domestic business. The clearing of all this business should, in the main, be done through New York."

ERIE PHYSICIAN ARRESTED

Dr. Edward G. Rappold a physician of Erie, Pa., was arrested last Thursday evening, June 24 on a charge of violating the Harrison drug law. The government officials claim they have evidence to show that Erie is the center of the big drug traffic that they have been so long trying to locate the source of. It is claimed that all kinds of narcotic drugs are being shipped out of Erie in large quantities to Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and New York. It is said that the arrest of three prominent druggists is expected in Erie at any minute as well as three additional physicians of good standing.

Emile Koss, the government expert, who handled the famous Moy case in Pittsburgh is in charge of the drug crusade in Pennsylvania and says the present traffic in Erie is the greatest that has ever been brought to the attention of the government In the cellar of one drug store the authorities claim to have found a barrel of opium, the largest quantity ever found in one place in a raid.

In a raid on Dr. Rappold's office seventy letters were found from wholesale and retail drug companies recommending the bearer for "four drams" or "200 heroin tablets."

The Jobbing Trade

Seasonable Goods in the Drug Sundries Line Are in Demand—German Manufacturers Cancel Orders.

Demands for what are known as "seasonable" goods in the line of drug sundries have been particularly active all through this month. When folks plan to go traveling or take a summer outing they most always find it necessary or least desirable to lay in a fresh stock of toilet articles, and bathing requisites. Besides such staple articles as tooth brushes, hair brushes, combs, sponges, wash cloths and Turkish towels there are numerous things such as sponge bags, tourists "roll up" cases, bath straps and bathing caps that have come to be regarded as essential to convenience and comfort in traveling or sojourning at summer resorts, which the retail druggist finds it profitable to handle at this season of the year.

The demands for such goods, jobbers say, compares favorably with former years, and despite the fact that some articles of foreign make have not been so plentiful on account of the war, buyers have been able to make their selections from a very creditable assortment of offerings. Domestic goods, the jobbers say are working in very nicely in many cases where it has been possible to duplicate the foreign made kind.

Germans Cancel Orders

Latest advices from Germany say that it is impossible for manufacturers over there to get any shipments through and in view of this fact they are asking dealers on this side to cancel orders. The German makers of celluloid goods have been especially hard hit as scores of factories in the vicinity of Frankfort and Furth have found this country the most profitable market for their wares. Some of these goods are still quite plentiful but when present stocks are gone they will have to be replaced by either French, English or domestic brands.

Recent offerings of celluloid goods by American manufacturers are said to have been very satisfactory. Medium grades of brushes of domestic make have also found favor with buyers. The finer makes of both English and French brushes are becoming scarcer all the time, owing to the difficulty manufacturers are having to get the fine grades of Russian bristles. Prices for brushes of all kinds are generally higher, and the retail druggists imbued with the notion that it wouldn't be good business policy for them to attempt to raise their prices, are buying the lower grades at the same price rather than paying a higher price for the same grade they have been accustomed to sell.

Drug Trade Slackens

The jobbing demand for drugs as is usual at this season of the year has been inclined to slacken. The restricting tendency of unusually high prices operates to keep down domestic business. Exporters still are willing to pay most any price asked if they can secure the goods they want. As heretofore some dealers are not inclined to sell for export if they think the goods are wanted by the Allies. They are willing enough however to take orders from South American or other neutral countries. Such sales they argue may lead to the acquisition of permanent customers.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	— .50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.36	— .40
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .30
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.30	— .34
Acetanilid	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acetone, Pure C. P., med	lb.	.40	— 43
Technical	lb.	.33	— .36
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.	lb.	4.90	— 5.10
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040	lb.	.10	— .12
U. S. P., 36 p. c.	lb.	.10	— .13
C.P., Glacial, 99½%	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.20	— .25
German	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .16
Impalp	lb.	.20	— .28
Butyric, 100 p. c.	lb.		— 1.40
Cacodylic	oz.		— .85
Camphoric	lb.		— 4.55
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
10 and 15-lb. can	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
1-lb.			— .70
C. P.	oz.		— .32
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.25	— .28
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	oz.	.20	— .22
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.		— .25
Citric, cryst., (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .90
lb.		.75	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .95
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .12
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.85	— .90
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.22	— .30
Hippuric	oz.		—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .09
	lb.		— .30
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
52 p.c., ceres. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .12
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz.	.06	— .10
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.09	— .11
	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dilute	oz.		— .08
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c)	lb.	.05	— .07
C.P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		— .25
Oleic, purified	lb.		— .25
Oxalic	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .19
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb.	.40	— .45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.60	— .75
Picric	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1 lb. cans.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .24
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.18	— .22
Crude	gal.	.20	— .30
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Bulk	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
From Gaultheria, oz. v.		.25	— .30
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		— .50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .02
	lb.	.05	— .06
C. P.	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.75	— .90
Medicinal	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.51	— .56
Trichloracetic	oz.	.20	— .22
Valeric, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.16	— .18
Acneine	oz.		— 3.75
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Leaves, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .36
Aconitine, Amorp, ⅛oz. v.	ea.		— 1.95
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .70
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Hydrous	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .70
Agaricin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.60	— 2.70
Less	gal.	2.80	— 2.90
Com. 95%, U.S.P. bls.	gal.	2.57	— 2.58
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.40	— .45
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.50	— .65
Alkanet Root	lb.	.26	— .32
Allspice, clean	lb.	.11	— .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet, Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Curacoa, gourds	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.30	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .45
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Althea Root, Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.04	— .05
Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb.		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.04	— .08
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .85
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.07	— .08
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	.20	— .22
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 4.50
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst	oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .20
From true Benzoic A	oz.	.22	— .26
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.25	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	.15	— .18
Iodide	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Molybdate	oz.	.28	— .32
Muriate	lb.	.14	— .17
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.08½	— .14
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .23
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .23
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— .45
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .12
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.21	— .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Technical	lb.	.48	— .56
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.26	— .36
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Anise Seed	lb.	.18	— .20
Star	lb.	.28	— .31
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Antipyrine	oz.	.65	— .75
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.25
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.10	— 2.25
Areca Nuts	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.16	— .18
Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.20	— .27
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.50	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Aspirin	oz.		— .58
25-oz. lots	oz.		— .53
Atropine, 1/8 oz. v.	oz.	26.00	—27.25
Sulphate, 1/8 oz. v.	oz.	25.00	—26.20
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Oregon	lb.	.18	— .20
Peru	lb.	4.40	— 4.75
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P., Crys.	lb.		— 25
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.15	— .18
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .55
C.P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.37	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Less	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Short	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Cuts	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Tahita	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot.,	lb.		
German	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Root, German	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.43	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .60
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.		
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Bismuth, Betanaph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.		
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.70	— 3.95
Salicylate, 65 p. c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
40 p. c.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Subiodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tannate	oz.	.27	— .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	— .38
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.36	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.60	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .11
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Short	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.22	— .26
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.20	— .24
Seed	lb.		— .28
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.36	— .40
Baker's A and white	lb.	.40	— .45
Dutch	lb.	.36	— .40
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.		— .50
Maillard's	lb.	.36	— .44
Caffeine, pure	lb.	5.40	— 5.65
	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzoate	oz.	.50	— .60
Bromide	oz.	.45	— .50
Citrated	lb.	4.10	— 4.35

Retailers Band To Fight Trade Evils

Druggists' Associations Join with Others in Organizing Metropolitan District Conference

That the retail merchants of New York City are alive to the dangers which threaten them from price cutting and the coupon evil was evident when, at a meeting of representatives of seventeen retail organizations held on Thursday, June 24, at the Fifth Avenue Building, a permanent organization to be known as a "Conference of the Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District" was formed to meet this kind of competition.

The new organization passed a resolution endorsing the Stevens bill and the utterances of President Wilson in Philadelphia recently relative to fair competition for retail business. It was voted to send copies of the resolution to the President of the United States, to members of Congress, to the governor and members of the Legislatur of the state of New York.

The Conference of the Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District has for its object to foster the interests of the retailers through legislation and publicity, to study trade abuses, to exchange ideas, and to encourage trade practices. At the meeting on Thursday at which delegates from seventeen associations representing twenty-one branches of retail trade were present, there was great enthusiasm for the larger organization. It was the general sentiment of those present that only by close co-operation on a large scale could the retailer hope to combat successfully the effects of big business.

Trading Stamp Attacked

A resolution condemning the use of trading stamps in all forms was passed unanimously by the Conference and a copy of the resolution was sent to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Chicago. As first passed, the resolution was directed especially against two or three of the prominent coupon companies of the country, but this was later broadened to include all such concerns.

During the discussion on the motion, Mr. Uhrlick of the Retail Cigar Dealers Association spoke of the danger of acting without a competent law committee and cited the case of the Rochester retailers association which is being sued by the Sperry & Hutchinson company under the Sherman Law because the retailers had decided to discontinue the use of coupons. The proposed combination of the United Cigar Stores with the Riker-Hegeman Company was characterized as a direct menace to all branches of the retail trade.

Dr. William C. Anderson, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, who was elected president of the new conference, in his opening speech said that in his opinion the combination of the United Cigar Stores with the Riker-Hegeman company affects not only the cigar and tobacco retailers and the druggists, but all lines of retail trade. He said, "I believe if organizations of this sort are permitted it will not be long before companies under the head of drug stores will be doing a regular department store business. I believe that a combination of all the interests will be effective in fighting big business where the independent associations would fail." Dr. Anderson said that as far as he knew the present Conference was the first organization to represent all branches of the retail trade.

How Organization Came About

The organization came about as the result of a committee on the interests of retail merchants appointed at a meeting held in Aeolian Hall about a year ago. Under the present method of organization each association is entitled to three delegates who shall have voting power but no one branch of the trade may cast more than six votes. Of the seventeen organizations represented at the meeting, eight were associations of druggists. The meeting was called under the auspices of the American Fair Trade League, which was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the wholesalers of the city. The work of the Conference will be entirely apart from the interests of the Fair Trade League, however.

Following the election of Dr. Anderson as president, J. G. Bremner, president of the New York Talking Machine Dealers Association, was elected first vice president; J. M. Kohlmeier of the Retail Hardware Dealers Association was chosen second vice president; Carl Ackerman of the Photographic Dealers Association became secretary and John Steeneck of the Retail Grocers Association, the treasurer.

The new constitution drawn up by the committee, of which Mr. Kohlmeier was chairman, was adopted, and it was voted to incorporate under the laws of the state of New York.

To Educate Retailer

The conference will attack the problems before it through trade literature directed to the retailers themselves. It was pointed out that owing to the fact the department stores were large advertisers in the newspapers it would be impossible to secure the hearty co-operation of the press. A campaign to educate the public would, it was declared, be useless under these conditions and different speakers maintained that the best way to get at the heart of the problem is to educate the retailer not to use coupons.

The associations of retailers represented at Thursday's meeting which became the charter members of the Conference of the Independent Dealers of the Metropolitan District were the Retail Grocers Association, the Hudson Co. Hardware Dealers Association, the Retail Stationers Association, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, the Retail Jeweler's Association, the New York Retail Druggists' Association, the Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists, the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, the Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association, the Talking Machine Man, Inc., the Williamsburg Retail Druggists Association, the Hardware Dealers Association, the German Apothecaries Society, the Yorkville Merchants Association, the New York County Pharmaceutical Society, the Photographic Dealers Association and the Retail Cigar Dealers Association.

Owing to a largely increased business during the last few months, the Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., of New York City, has found it necessary to increase its quarters and has moved to 373 Fourth Ave.

"Drug Trust" Suit Old, But Active

Plaintiff's Attorney Thinks His Case a Strong One, and Almost Ready for Trial.

Hearing on a motion before Justice Goff, of the Supreme Court, New York County, to permit the examination in Summit, N. J., of Jos. E. Toms, former secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, as a material witness for John Parks & Sons Co., of Cincinnati, in their suit against Schieffelin & Co. and many prominent members of the N. W. D. A. for damages which it is claimed have been sustained because of an alleged combination in restraint of trade, has been postponed by mutual consent of counsel from June 24 to July 6, at the special term of Part I of the Supreme Court.

The "drug trust case," as the suit instituted by John Park & Sons Co. is sometimes styled, was begun in 1897. Since that time, some of the persons against whom it was brought have died, among them Albert Plaut. Ambro Park, of the plaintiff company, in an affidavit seeking to show, among other things, that Mr. Toms is a material and necessary witness for the plaintiff, prefaces his enumeration of the deceased defendants with peculiar phraseology; thus:

"That all the following defendants in this action as now at issue, as your deponent is informed and verily believes, have died since the commencement of this action and, *therefore, their residences cannot be stated by your deponent*: E. G. Wells, Henry Merz, Frederick M. Robinson, David W. Kent, Charles Hubbard, Charles H. Hubbard, R. V. Pierce."

Arthur McCausland, who, with Alton B. Parker, once a candidate for president of the United States, is a member of counsel for John Park & Sons Co., said to a reporter for WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS:

"The delay in this case is not due to lack of confidence. We think our clients have a very strong case against the defendants. The courts issued an injunction in 1907 restraining them from a continuance of their practices. We feel that our right to damages for those acts up to the time of discontinuance is clear.

"Until 1907, the fight was for an injunction. The plaintiff's counsel have been taking hundreds of depositions all over the country; have gone to the people who formerly dealt with the plaintiff and discontinued it while the blacklists were being sent. This work is just about completed.

This case in the Supreme Court, New York Co., according to Mr. McCausland, is the first of three actions. The other actions will be tried before the United States District Court at later periods; one on law; the other on equity. Judge Parker is expected to handle all of the actions for the plaintiff, and Mr. Beecher, of Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher, will undoubtedly handle them for the defendants. The motions for examination of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin and Mr. Toms were postponed because of Mr. Beecher's duties, on the day set, in connection with the litigation growing out of the sinking of the Titanic.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.50	— .60
Sulphate, ¼ths	oz.	.65	— .70
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
White, peeled and split	lb.	.60	— .70
Calcium, Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .95
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75
Granulated	lb.		— .25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Lactate	oz.	.10	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Permanganate	oz.	.25	— .30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .40
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	— .13
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.60	— .65
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.45	— .55
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.46	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .55
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.09½	— .10½
So. American	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Powdered	lb.	6.40	— 7.20
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicum	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caraway	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	— .20
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Decorticated	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	— .42
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .20
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	— .26
Cassia, China	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Fistula	lb.	.15	— .20
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	— .18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.26	— .30
Cerasin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.33	— .37
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	.00¼		— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.48	— .55
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Chloroform	lb.	.40	— .50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.24	— .26
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.28	— .32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	oz.		— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.22	— .30
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Salicylate	oz.	.18	— .20
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. oz		4.50	— 4.75
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	oz.	4.20	— 4.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	— 4.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	— 1.00
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.55	— .60
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	7.25	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	— 7.25
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .41
Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colcmbo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	— .45
Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	— .22
Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.50	— .55
Para	lb.	.47	— .52
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .32
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .46
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Barrels	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Powdered	lb	.12	— .15
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .21
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride).			
Cotoin, true, ½oz. v	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Coumarin	oz.	.48	— .56
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.37	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Carbonate	oz.	.20	— .25
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	— .38
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Cudbear	lb.	.30	— .40
Culver's Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.32	— .38
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Root	lb.	.32	— .35
Cut	lb.	.38	— .44
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
White	lb.	.09	— .15
Digitalin, ½ths	oz.		—10.75
15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	— .55
Digitalis Leaves, Eng	lb.		—
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.50	— .60
Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	— .60
Extra	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.30
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .95
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.70	— .75
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .20
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .32
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	— .33
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .50
Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.		— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.25	— .30
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.08	— .10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Euquinine	oz.		— 1.40
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.38	— .50
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	9.00	— 9.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.05	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .31
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	— .95
Garlic, on strings	string	.20	— .25
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Gold	lb.	.45	— .50
Silver	lb.	.45	— .50
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.00
Gelseminine, C.P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Gentian Root	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ground	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
Ginseng	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.23	— .24
In cans	lb.	.25	— .26
Less	lb.	.32	— .35
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. v	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Powdered	lb.	5.35	— 5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .51
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.22	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Carbonate (lb. 4.25)	oz.	.30	— .35
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .60
Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.06½	— .09½
Henbane Leaves, Eng	lb.		—
German	lb.	.32	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .46
Seed	lb.		— .35
Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	— .50
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .33
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .45
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.36	— .43
Pressed, ¼&½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .45
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob, 1 gr. v.	gr.	.20	— .29
Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.17	— .20
Iceland Moss	lb.	.16	— .18
Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—
Manila	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .40
Resublimed	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	5.90	— 6.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Bromide	oz.		— .10
Benzoate	oz.		— .18

Scientific Side Lines Are Urged

George H. Kesten of Milwaukee Tells Wisconsin Druggists That Business is Retrogressing When It Adopts So-called "Modern Specialties"

George H. Kesten, of Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, expressed some very decided opinions on drug store side lines in his annual address, presented at that organization's thirty-fifth annual convention, held at Fond du Lac, June 22, 23 and 24. He said:

"I wish to briefly call your attention to the influence of side lines. They should receive the most careful consideration of every pharmacist as their general influence upon the profession is a positive one. The family liquor trade, the present day lunch counter, the coupon system, and other undesirable adjuncts are nothing more than pallbearers in the funeral procession of real pharmacy. I cannot too strongly urge a united stand against these intruders and in order to combat them successfully I recommend such training for the pharmacist as will qualify him for scientific side lines such as optometry, or optical work, clinical or microscopical work of diagnostic nature, U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda work, etc., all of which promotes a closer affiliation with the medical profession and at the same time necessitates a liberal amount of merchandizing having a desirable remuneration for the pharmacist. To harbor these so-called modern merchandizing methods cannot be interpreted as progressive but rather as retrogressive, as it admits of a declining interest in a scientific calling."

Resolution on Legislation

President Kesten favored the adoption of a resolution opposing all drug legislation that has not first been fully considered by and received the endorsement of State and national associations. He also took occasion to pay a tribute to the late J. C. Huber, president of the association in 1889 and a charter member, who died within the year.

Treasurer W. P. Clarke, of Milton, reported total expenditures in the sum of $499. There is $71.86 in the historical fund.

George J. Weigle, dairy and food commissioner, spoke on the enforcement of the drug laws and called the attention of the retail druggists to the necessity of weighing carefully all packages obtained from the wholesalers in order to prevent mistakes in measurement. He brought before the members of the convention several cases in which wholesale packages had been found to be of short weight.

Wants Peddlers' Licenses Raised

The convention went on record as favoring a law increasing the state license fee for peddlers selling products coming under the drug law, to $100; commended the Chicago gathering of advertising men on their position in regard to clean and honest advertising; advocated the organization of county pharmaceutical associations; opposed price cutting, trade stamps and similar devices and advocated the passage of the Stevens bill on standard price legislation.

These officers were elected: President, J. B. Kremer, Fond du Lac; first vice president, A. R. Eberle, Milwaukee; second vice president, William Thompson, Milwaukee; third vice president, A. O. Klenert, Portage; Secretary, A. E. Raeuber, Milwaukee; treasurer, L. J. G. Mack, Milwaukee. S. A. Eckstein of Milwaukee was selected as delegate to the national meeting in Minneapolis and Professor Edward Kremers was chosen to go to the convention of the American Pharmaceutical association in San Francisco.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Travelers' Pharmaceutical association, held in conjunction with the convention, Syl Bludau of Milwaukee was elected president; William Beech of Chicago, first vice president; H. I. Carnahan of Chicago, second vice president; M. H. Pritchard of Milwaukee, third vice president; R. P. Illian, Milwaukee, secretary and E. G. Raeuber, Milwaukee, treasurer.

FLORIDA PH. A. GIVES PRIZES

Three Members Awarded Fine Gifts At Annual Convention

Three unusual prizes were donated by the Southern Mfg. Drug Company, and the Groover-Stewart Drug Company, of Jacksonville, and the Tampa Drug Company and President M. M. Taylor, of Tampa, to be awarded in a prize contest at the recent twelfth annual convention of the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association, held at Atlantic Beach. These prizes consisted of:

First prize, a trip to the Panama Exposition, won by E. G. Coe, of Hastings; second prize, trip to New York, won by M. W. Stewart, Jacksonville, and third prize, expenses to meeting, H. L. Paramore, Jacksonville.

M. M. Taylor was elected president. The other officers are:

First vice president, E. G. Coe, Hastings; second vice president, F. D. Bryan, Lakeland; third vice president, D. G. Smith, Madison; secretary, J. H. Haughton, Palatka; treasurer, W. M. Johnson, Gainsville; executive committee: D. W. Ramsaur, Palatka; W. D. Jones, Jacksonville; Macon Thornton, Ormond.

One hundred and thirty new members were taken in.

The next meeting will be held at Tampa.

Papers were read at the convention as follows:

"Cultivation of Camphor in Florida," W. O. Richtman, Satsuma; "The Little Leech, or the Art of Buying," Leon Hale, Tampa; "What is the Duty of the Pharmacist to the Public?" D. D. Ramsaur, Palatka; "The Best Advertising," L. J. Taylor, Eustis; "How to Secure New Members," John H. Dickinson, Jacksonville; "The Best Selling Talk," B. M. Pearce, Inverness; "Relationship of the Pharmacist to the Doctor," Dr. E. W. Warren, Palatka; "The Harrison Act," L. L. Fronberger, U. S. inspector, and "Early Days of the Drug Business in Florida," E. Berger, Tampa.

More than two hundred attended the banquet which wound up the convention. The traveling men were the hosts at this affair, among those having charge of the arrangemnts being Henry L. Parramore, L. C. Tinker, John Dickinson and J. O. McBride.

For Standardizing Drug Legislation

J. H. Beal of Urbana, Ill., Declares Present Tendencies Toward "Fantastic" Laws Should be Stopped

Some of the pharmacy legislation now pending in state legislating bodies was characterized by J. H. Beal of Urbana, Ill., as "the meddlesome attempts of half-baked reformers who possess only the vaguest of ideas on the subjects they seek to regulate." The enactment of some of the proposed bills would be followed by grave inconvenience and damage to legitimate business without benefit to anyone, said Mr. Beal, who delivered an interesting address on "The Standardizing of Pharmacy Legislation" at the recent convention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Springfield, Ill.

Out of the chaos of drug legislation should come, Mr. Beal believes, a national policy. This could be brought about by the resolute action of druggists associations everywhere that no legislation affecting their interests should be approved until it has first received the consideration of the national pharmaceutical organizations.

Proper Measures Not Opposed

"The adoption of such a policy," Mr. Beal explained, "would not mean that the drug trade intended to set itself in opposition to any proper measure for public protection, but it would be the giving of notice that the trade will no longer serve as a punching bag for every fanatic with an itch for publicity, and that hereafter proposed drug legislation shall be held up until its necessity is established upon some better evidence than the unsupported statements of its proponents, and until there has been ample time to analyze its provisions and estimate their probable effects.

"Model Bills" Advocated

"A step toward relief from the constant menace of fantastic legislation is for the drug trade, through its national and state organizations, to begin the standardizing of the laws relating to pharmacy by uniting in the preparation of a complete series of model forms or patterns covering every phase of drug trade legislation.

"It is true that some model drafts have previously been issued, but they have usually represented only a single organization, and at most have covered only a fraction of the field of drug and food legislation. The series of drafts here proposed would be the result of deliberations of every branch of the drug trade, and would cover every phase of the subject.

"Another essential in the campaign against useless legislation is the better education of the general public as to what constitutes necessary and proper regulation of the sale of drugs and medicines."

GIVES $500 TO BELGIAN DRUGGISTS

The Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association is giving $500 on behalf of the druggists in the province to the fund for the relief of druggists in Belgium. The Association will hold its annual meeting in Regina on July 13th.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S.	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.75	— .83
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12p.c.Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08	— .12
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.68	— .73
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.75	— .86
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.		— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.75	— .83
Quevenne's (by hydgn.)	lb.	.48	— .58
Salicylate	oz.	.11	— .15
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.20	— .27
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) .100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.70	— .80
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.70	— .80
Tersulph, Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.20	— .23
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10	— .14
Kamala	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Purified	lb.		—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.35	— .40
Kino	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.	lb.	.17	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.47	— .55
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
"Leibreich"	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
(See also Adeps Lanae)		1.60	— 1.70
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra	lb.	.40	— .45
Hand picked	lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Chloride	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.34	— .37
Nitrate	lb.	.20	— .38
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.35	— .40
Mass	lb.	.29	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.17	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .23
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10	— .12
Lithium Acetate	oz.		— .22
Bitartrate	oz.		— .24
Bromide	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mace, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .20
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14	— .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.16	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30	— .32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.30	— .32
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon	oz.		— .70
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.04½	— .05½
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.14	— .16
Dried	lb.	.12	— .20
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.		—
Mandrake Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Manganese, Bromide	lb.	.20	— .28
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.18	— .23
Chloride, cryst.	oz.	.08	— .10
Hypophosphite	lb.	.25	— .55
Lactate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.22	— .25
Manna, flake, large	lb.	.08	— .18
Small	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Marjoram Leaves, Ger.	lb.	.52	— .58
Mastic	lb.	.50	— .55
Matico leaves	lb.	.65	— .75
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	.40	— .45
Mercury	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bisulphate	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Iodide, green, Proto.	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	3.15	— 3.90
Oxide, red (Red Pre.)	lb.	3.40	— 4.00
Yellow	oz.	1.55	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.13	— .16
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	.27	— .30
Mercury with Chalk (by succession)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Millet Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	.06	— .13
Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v.	oz.		—
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10	— 6.35
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz.v.	oz.	5.85	— 6.00
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.85
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	5.45	— 5.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70	— 5.85
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	5.85	— 6.10
Musk Root	lb.	.2.10	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mustard Seed, black	lb.		—
Ground	lb.	.14	— .16
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Ground	lb.	.15	— .18
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .35
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.28	— .40
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.17	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.20	— .25
Nutgalls	lb.		— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .36
Nutmegs	lb.	.38	— .42
Extra large .....80 to lb.	lb.	.25	— .29
Nux Vomica	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	.22	— .26
Without Acid	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Sweet, pure	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Rectified	lb.	.20	— .25
Aniseed, Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Bergamot	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Cade	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.25	— .30
Camphor	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Caraway	lb.	.22	— .28
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Castor, American	lb.	1.25	— 1.60
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.12½	— .16
Wood	lb.	.65	— .75
Celery	oz.	.26	— .32
Chaulmoogra	lb.	.85	— .95
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.60	— 1.70
Citronella	lb.	.80	— .90
Cloves	lb.	.58	— .60
Coconut, Cochin	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Ceylon	lb.	.22	— .25
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	.18	— .23
Norwegian	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bbls.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
½ bbls.	ea.	46.00	—48.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Coriander	oz.	1.10	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.70	— .90
Croton	lb.	.78	— .83
Cubeb	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Cumin	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Dill	oz.	4.60	— 4.85
Erigeron, true	lb.	.40	— .45
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
		3.00	— 3.25
Oil Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Geranium, Rose, nat'l	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Turkish	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.60	— 2.75
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross		—
Regular	gross		—
Capsules	gross		—27.00
Sylvester's	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock	lb.	.60	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Wood	lb.	.40	— .50
Lard	gal.	.85	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Garden, French	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Distilled	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Linseed, boiled	gal.	.68	— .70
Raw	gal.	.67	— .68
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Menhaden	gal.	.45	— .55
Mustard, artificial	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Essential	oz.	.50	— .60
Expressed	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Mirbane	lb.	.60	— .65
Neatsfoot	gal.	.75	— 1.15
Neroli, Bigarade, best.	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. & 1 gal. cans.	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans.	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Sweet	lb.	2.05	— 2.20
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.20	— .25
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.		—
Patchouli	oz.	.45	— .60
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .50
Peanut	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Western	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Pimenta	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.75	— 1.75
Poppy, true	lb.	.20	— .25
Rape Seed	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	10.00	—11.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70	— .75
Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Savin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Sassafras	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Synthetic	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Ointment, Mercurial, ⅓ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1/3 Mercury	lb.	.85	— .95
Olibanum	lb.	.20	— .26
Granulated	lb.	8.85	— 9.00
Opium (Natural)	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
U. S. P., powdered	lb.	8.75	— 8.95
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.10	— .15
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.20	— .25
Select Finger	lb.	.90	— 2.00
Verona	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .12
Paraform	oz.	.10	— .14
Paraldehyde	lb.	1.15	— 1.30

Predatory Price Cutting Deplored

Maryland Druggists Make Protest—Also Opposed to Coupons—Dr. George A. Bunting Elected President.

A vehement protest against predatory price cutting, the chain store and the use of coupons marked the thirty-third annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association which was held at Braddock Heights June 22, 23 and 24. The convention endorsed the Stevens bill.

In his annual address, President J. F. Leary of Rock Hill urged a united stand by druggists in opposing every law considered by the legislature affecting pharmacy unless endorsed by the pharmaceutical association of the state concerned. He estimated that 500 statutes were passed by legislatures last winter, imposing restrictions upon druggists, most of which he termed "silly, unnecessary and vicious."

Dr. John B. Thomas, president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical association in 1909, offered a resolution demanding a representative on the board of health from the pharmacists.

Pleads for Harmony

Dr. John J. Hancock of Baltimore delivered an address in which he pleaded for co-operation and interstate harmony instead of cut-throat competition among the druggists.

According to a statement of Dr. Thomas H. Potts, of Chicago, of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the co-operation of retail druggists, whereby the war tax has been made to operate only upon toilet preparations instead of all proprietary medicines, saved the retail druggists about $3,000,000.

The Maryland Board of Pharmacy met concurrently with the association and recommended as the three members for the state board, one to be selected by the governor, Dr. Charles H. Knight, Dr. J. Fuller Frames and Dr. William Dorman, all of Baltimore. Governor Goldsborough reappointed Dr. David R. Millard on the Board of Pharmacy. Others on the board are Dr. H. L. Meredith, Hagerstown, president; Dr. Ephraim Bacon, Baltimore, secretary; Dr. William C. Powell, Snow Hill, and Dr. J. F. Frames, Baltimore.

It was decided by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to adopt a traveling men's auxiliary such as is in vogue in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Election of Officers

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. George A. Bunting, Baltimore; Dr. Thomas M. Williamson, first vice president; Dr. Eugene W. Hodson, second vice president; Dr. Charles E. Stotlemeyer, Hancock, third vice president; Dr. E. F. Kelly, of the pharmacy department of the University of Maryland, secretary; Dr. Samuel Y. Harris, Baltimore, treasurer; Dr. H. George Wendel, Dr. C. C. Neal, both of Baltimore, and Dr. William C. Powell, executive committee.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, speaking on the Harrison law said that the synthetic substitutes for cocaine were not habit-forming drugs and should not come within the purport of the law.

Efforts will be directed at Annapolis toward a state narcotic law that will harmonize with the Federal act. A pharmacy bill will also be introduced into the assembly by the state board of pharmacy.

A communication to the association from Jacob H. Rehfuss, of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, informed the Maryland druggists of a complaint filed the week before with the Federal Trade Commission by retailers of Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland against department stores which induced customers to open charge accounts by offering standardized merchandise at cut prices.

CONSULAR REPORTS FROM ITALY

Greater Demand for American Products is Indicated

Consular reports from Italy give statistics for the past and prospects for the future which are of interest to the drug trade.

Poorer qualities of gasolene, petroleum, turpentine, heavy oils, and paraffin, imported at cheap prices into the Florence district before last August, from Roumania, Austria, and Russia, have been replaced by products of American companies brought in from the United States through agents in Leghorn and Genoa.

If American manufacturers hope ever to get a footing in the Italian market, they must establish well-stocked general agencies, so Consul F. T. F. Dumont says, giving the agent, preferably an American, Italian salesmen. These agents should be established in Milan and Genoa rather than in the Florence district.

Consul John H. Grout, of Milan, says the outbreak of the war found, in many cases, large stocks on hand, but before the end of the year these had been so depleted that business houses found it difficult to obtain fresh supplies. Many imports normally supplied to the Milan market by the nations now at war involve commodities related to the drug trade.

In this line, the principal articles usually furnished by Germany include scientific instruments, manufactures of India rubber and gutta-percha, chemical and medicinal products, colors, dyeing and tanning materials, celluloid, and perfumes and essences.

Austria sent chemical and medicinal products, perfumery, scientific articles, china and glassware, and glue, while England shipped sanitary supplies and paints. This district now needs oils.

Exports to the United States from the Milan consular district for 1914 showed a falling off in drugs, chemicals, medicines, and glue stock, as well as in some other articles. Frequent inquiries come to the consulate for the addresses of American manufacturers dealing in fountain pens, paraffin, wax, vaseline, rubber goods, dyes, spices, and sulphate of ammonia and other chemicals.

Unofficial figures for imports from the United States into the Venice district show that incoming shipments of phosphates as compared with 1913 are less than one-half of what they were, imports of resin have shrunk to one-third of their former quantity, the amount of glycerin has been halved, while sulphate of copper has trebled.

Says Chain Stores Threaten Druggists

Indiana Association Hears Address on Important Topic by F. W. Meissner—Stevens Bill is Endorsed

"The mercantile existence of the pharmacists and other retail dealers of the United States is now threatened as never before by the operation of chain stores and large mail order houses, which thrive and prosper by means of ruinous price cutting on standard merchandise," said F. W. Meissner in a paper on "Price Standardization" before the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association held at LaPorte, June 22, 23, and 24.

The association went on record as strenuously opposed to price cutting and strongly in favor of the Stevens bill, providing for uniform prices. In his opening address, President Ernest Stahlhuth of Columbus denounced the dispensing physician as "a menace to the pharmaceutical profession."

"Many states including Indiana have made efforts to suppress the medicine peddler," said President Stahlhuth, "or at least to have him put under the same restriction that the pharmacist is. But you cannot get such measures through the legislature when the doctors outnumber the druggists several times. I would suggest that we encourage the professional M. D. and help him to keep aloof from the quacks."

The president recommended the change of the name of "wood alcohol" to "wood naphtha" because the words "wood alcohol" sound so much like "good alcohol."

Pre-Requisite Law Assailed

The proposition of a resolution vigorously assailing the pre-requisite law providing that only graduates of pharmaceutical colleges shall be allowed to receive a license as a registered pharmacist was tabled until next year and the resolution which was adopted last year favoring such a law was allowed to stand.

There was some sharp discussion over the report on education. It was held that the report contained a clause which might be taken as a reflection on the state board of examiners. A. F. Sala of Winchester, Indiana, formerly a member of the state board, defended the board and said that in all of its history it had never been approached but once by a person who wished to pass the examination by dishonest methods, and that this person barely escaped indictment under the law. The objectionable phrases of the report were withdrawn.

Election of Officers

At the final session of the convention these officers were elected: President, Charles Genolin of Nashville; first vice president, W. S. Margowski, Delphi; second vice president, A. J. Frazier of Muncie; third vice president, Ira White of South Bend; secretary, William H. Werner of Indianapolis and treasurer, Frank H. Carter of Indianapolis. The executive committee consists of J. A. Aubrey of Hammond, J. Lovett of Huntington, and Wood Wiles of Bloomington. The convention voted to hold its next meeting at Indianapolis.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.30	— .36
Parsley Seed	lb.	.31	— .36
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr.v.	ea.		— .40
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.18	— .22
White	lb.	.28	— .32
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.		— .15
Phenacetin, Bayer(lb.8.00)	oz.		— .66
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrochloride	gr.	.03	— .06
Nitrate	gr.	.03	— .06
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	— .70
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.08½	—.12½
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .55
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.18	— .20
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Potassa, Caustic, com	lb.	.55	— .60
White, sticks	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.55	— .60
Benzoate	oz.	.15	— .22
Bichromate	lb.	.27	— .32
Bicarbonate	lb.	.35	— .40
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .32
C. P.	lb.		— .40
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.35	— .38
Bromide	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.20	— .25
C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.35	— .42
Chlorate	lb.	.35	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .43
Purified and gran.	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	3.20	— 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Pure, powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.12	— .15
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
C. P.	lb.	.28	— .32
Sulphide	lb.	.32	— .40
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.65	— .75
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .25
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.65	— .70
Sulph.	oz.	.45	— .60
Quinine Alkaloid	oz.	.58	— .72
Acetate	oz.	.70	— .72
Bimuriate	oz.	.67	— .69
Bisulphate	oz.	.36	— .38
Carbolate	oz.	.82	— .84
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.62	— .65
Lactate	oz.	.68	— .72
Salicylate	oz.	.61	— .72
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.30	— .31
5 oz. tins	oz.	.35	— .36
1 oz. vials	lb.	.40	— .42
Tannate	oz.	.37	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.65	— .67
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.04	— .06
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.80	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .90
Rhubarb—			
Powdered, extra tins	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.26½	— .35
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Saccharin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Saffron Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.85	— .95
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Safrol	lb.	.35	— .40
Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	.36	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.38	— .42
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Salicin	lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Salol	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	5.00	— 6.00
Sar'ap'illa Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr.v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.55	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.22	— .28
Senna L'ves, Alexandria	lb.	.45	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.32	— .36
Serpentaria (Va. Snake r't)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .68
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.38	— .40
Fused Cones	oz.	.43	— .45
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.44	— .48
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.14	— .16
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.18	— .22
Cut	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .34
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
From True Benzoic A.	lb.		—
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .22
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Carbon.(Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
C. P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.22	— .32
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.28	— .32
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .85
Glycerophosphate, 75%.	oz.	.16	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37 — .42)	lb.	4.40	— 4.65
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure granulated	lb.	.08	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
From Oil Wintergr'n	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarb (S'phophen.)	lb.	.57	— .70
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.23½	— .27
Spearmint Leaves, ozs	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.54	— .69
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.75
Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .52
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.57	— .62
Squawvine Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Squill Root, white	lb.	.12	— .14
Stillingia Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.45	— .48
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.28	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .39
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.36	— .40
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	oz.	.32	— .37
Lactate	oz.	.12	— .16
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.22	— .30
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.65	— .85
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths	oz.	1.60	— 1.70
Alk. pow'd, 1-8 oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrate, 1-8 oz. v.	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Sulphate, 1-8 oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Sugar of Milk, powd	lb.	.18	— .22
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		— .60
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.22	— .25
Roll	lb.	.02½	— .04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.12	— .16
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.80	— 3.00
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.60	— .68
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car	lb.	.50	— .65
Thymol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.35
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	lb.	.50	— .60
Artificial	lb.	.15	— .18
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Vanillin	oz.	.55	— .60
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Wax Bay	lb.	.27	— .31
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .52
White	lb.	.45	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.60	— .65
Japan	lb.	.18	— .23
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Wormwood, bulk	lb.	.20	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.25	— .30
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.28	— .32
Bromide	oz.	.10	— .14
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— .45
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .40
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .40
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.35	— .45
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .60
Oxide, American U.S.P.	lb.	.16	— .22
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18

Effect of War On Drugs Discussed

Revolution in Trade Conditions is Predicted by Speakers at Pennsylvania Ph. A. Convention.

Conditions in the drug and chemical market, due to the war in Europe figured largely in the discussion at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association at Forest Park Hotel, Pike County, Pa., June 22, 23 and 24. Such prominent representatives of pharmacy as Prof. Joseph P. Remington, chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and Sam'l C. Henry, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, predicted a tremendous revolution in trade conditions, particularly in the matter of prices for foreign-made drugs and chemicals.

Martin I. Wilbert of the United States Public Health Service declared that as a result of the war, the atmosphere will be cleared and the public greatly benefitted by legislation along the line of revised patent laws. Mr. Henry showed the need of a revision of these patent laws and the breaking up of foreign monopoly. Charles Rehfuss showed that the retail druggist was not reaping any benefit by the sale of these imported chemicals. President Edgar F. Heffner urged the use of American-made medicines and toilet articles and called on Pennsylvania pharmacists to push their sale.

Stevens Bill Endorsed

Following a recommendation by President Heffner, the association decided to inaugurate a state-wide publicity campaign through the public press by which the public can be kept informed on legislative and other issues in pharmacy that have to do also with the protection of the general health of the community. After a stirring address by J. Leyden White of Washington, the association endorsed the Stevens bill which failed to pass the last session of Congress.

Something-for-nothing schemes, according to the report of the committee on trade interests, made by B. E. Pritchard of Pittsburgh, had been one of the banes of the drug business in Pennsylvania during the year and had contributed largely to the high cost of living as the consumer always paid the cost although he was not always aware of it. This report in the framing of which Harry B. French of Philadelphia and Robert P. Fischelis of New York assisted, also declared that American manufacturers as a result of the elimination of high prices and the scarcity of imported drugs, chemicals and drug store merchandise, were commencing to manufacture them in this country and that another feature was the discovery of other combinations of a medicinal character to take the place of those which, through high prices and scarcity, were out of reach of the majority.

Statistics on Narcotics

Statistics presented at this meeting showed that while the use of narcotic drugs by regular practitioners in a legitimate way was about the same since the Harrison law became effective, that the illegitimate use was largely reduced. Some medicines that had contained such ingredients had been withdrawn from sale, it was said, while in others, the quantity of such drugs in them had been greatly reduced.

The association directed its incoming committee on legislation to prepare an itinerant venders bill with a view to stopping the indiscriminate manufacture and sale in Pennsylvania of so-called medicines. It will also seek to have experience in hospital dispensaries recognized in the pre-requisite regulations of the pharmacy law of the State and to have also the status of the hospital dispensary fixed by law.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peacock of Philadelphia was awarded the twenty dollar gold prize for the best paper presented at the 1914 meeting. J. Leyden White was elected to honorary membership. The report of the secretary gave the membership as 1,200 with 222 new members admitted at the 1915 meeting. Reading was chosen as the place of holding the 1916 meeting with June 21, 22, 23 the dates.

The following officers were elected: President, Theodore Campbell, Philadelphia; first vice president, Adolph Schmidt, McKeesport; second vice president, Adam Heckerman, Port Royal; secretary, David J. Reese, Philadelphia; assistant secretary, Lewis H. Davis, Philadelphia; treasurer, F. H. E. Gleim, Lebanon; member of the Executive Committee for three years, Croll Keller, Harrisburg.

The Traveling Men's Auxiliary whose members provided the entertainment for the meeting, elected the following officers: President, A. J. Staudt, Philadelphia; vice president, John Q. Reinhardt, Philadelphia; secretary, A. Lincoln Wolcott, Philadelphia and treasurer, Jeremiah D. McFerren, Philadelphia.

VOTES FOR STEVENS BILL

West Virginia Association Also Would Restrict Druggists' Licenses

With the largest attendance in the history of the organization, the West Virginia State Pharmaceutical association, holding its ninth annual convention at Clarksburg, June 16, 17, and 18, voted to support the Stevens price maintenance bill and to seek legislation to prevent the issuance of druggists' licenses to anyone not a registered pharmacist.

In his annual address, President John R. Elson urged that each member of the association write to each member of Congress urging the passage of the Stevens bill. Professor C. H. Rogers, head of the new department of pharmacy at the University of West Virginia, addressed the convention and explained the work of the school.

The annual report of the secretary, Bert E. Downs, of Welch, showed that twenty names had been added, bringing the total membership up to 300.

The annual election resulted in the choice of Bert E. Downs as president; Stemple Stalmake, of Wheeling, first vice president; Frank G. Bland, of Clarksburg, second vice president; Grant Graham, of Belington, third vice president; Professor Charles H. Rogers, University of West Virginia, secretary; C. Sinclair, of Wheeling, treasurer; John C. Davis, of Wheeling, member of executive council.

The Travelers' auxiliary association, holding its meeting at the same time, also endorsed the Stevens bill

Co-Operative Drug Buying is Urged

Luke C. Hines, at New Jersey Convention, Also Declares Druggists Must Adopt Better Merchandising Methods.

"Better buying facilities is one of the things that claims too little attention from the average retail druggist," declared Luke C. Hines, Ph.D., of the Jersey City College of Pharmacy at the recent convention of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association. "Why not see if the fellow on the next corner would be willing to join in a plan whereby he might buy his stock a little cheaper provided all the merchants in your line could get together and buy a quantity of several articles."

This plan of co-operative buying, Mr. Hines said, is working well in a number of cities throughout the United States. He advocated this and other better merchandising methods as a means of preventing the encroachment of chain stores in localities that have not yet been invaded.

"Better merchandising," he said, "means artistically dressed windows, a cheerful and well lighted store with a complete stock of those articles that are most called for, and a minimum of 'sorry, sir, but we are just out' and never a 'just as good.' Better merchandising embraces snappy, intelligent service, which is one thing the chain store admits it cannot command, and upon this one thing you might well spend some very profitable time to bring up the interest of those in your employ in the capacity of serving your trade. The clerk who is simply working for the salary you pay him is seldom an asset to your business, and it is not always the clerk's fault."

Mr. Hines said that the proposed amalgamation of the Riker-Hegeman chain of drug stores and the United Cigar Stores Co.'s chain of tobacco stores would represent a total capitalization of $50,000,000, and that a great deal of this capital would be available for the extension of the drug store chain. He thought that in the larger communities, where the drug chain controls a large share of the business, prosecution might be begun under that section of the Sherman anti-trust law which prohibits any person or combination from conspiring to control or monopolize 50 percent of the trade in a given territory.

This legal remedy, Mr. Hines intimated, was not certain, however, and he emphasized better merchandizing methods, as above indicated, as the best weapon the independent retailer can use. Only the very smallest communities are safe from the invasion of the chain stores, he said.

MAINE PH. A. CONVENES

D. T. Dougherty, of Bath, was elected president of the Maine State Ph. A., at its forty-eighth annual meeting at Rangeley. The other officers are: Vice presidents, Frank W. Bucknam, Skowhegan; H. C. Buxton, Fort Fairfield, and F. H. Neal, Fairfield; secretary, M. L. Porter, Danforth, and treasurer, A. W. Meserve, Kennebunk. The association endorsed the Stevens bill. The next place of meeting is Augusta.

344 MEMBERS DROPPED

Massachusetts Association Takes Drastic Action at Convention

Although the firm action of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association in dropping 344 members for non-payment of dues has lowered somewhat its total membership, still the actual income of the organization is greater than ever before in its history, and its thirty-fourth annual convention on June 22, 23 and 24, at Springfield, was one of the most enthusiastic and important ever held. This is the first time in more than a dozen years that the annual meeting has not been held at Swampscott, but the splendid turnout of members from the western part of the State fully justified the move, and it is likely to result in the meeting being held alternately by the sea and in the mountains.

President Frank J. Campbell in his annual address called special attention to the work of the legislative committee, James F. Finneran, chairman, in securing changes in the State narcotic laws to bring them in conformity with the Harrison law and to its work in connection with "the sixth class license," to which much opposition has been aroused. President Campbell made the following recommendations:

That the association re-affiliate with the N. A. R. D., that it send no paid delegate to the A. Ph. A. convention, that the association scholarship at Massachusetts C. P. be continued, that the membership in the State Board of Trade be continued, that the annual appropriation of $600 to the legislative committee be authorized, that the Stevens bill be endorsed, that the association go on record as favoring legislation making the use of trading stamps, coupons, rebate checks, or the operation of any sort of gift enterprises, illegal; that members neglecting to pay dues for three years be dropped from the rolls, and that two prizes of ten and five dollars respectively be offered for the two best papers submitted by any member at the annual convention, etc.

Secretary James F. Guerin, of Worcester, reported that the association had lost seven members through death, one through resignation, and 344 had been dropped for non-payment of dues, making the total net membership 1,145. Treasurer James F. Finneran's report showed a total balance from last year and receipts of $3,484.95; expenditures for this year, $1,889; balance on hand, $1,595.75, which, in spite of heavy legislative expenditures this year, is more than $200 above last year's balance.

Submitted in three sections, one devoted to State legislation, another to National legislation, and the third to narcotic laws both State and National, the reading of the legislative committee's complete and interesting report was followed with keenest attention by more than 200 members. The narcotic laws were the center of a questionaire in which Professor Nixon and John N. O'Donoghue of the Internal Revenue department explained the Harrison law and the latest rulings of the Collector in the provisions of the same.

In recognition of his long service and unflagging interest in the association's work John T. Harper, of Great Barrington, was unanimously elected president. The other officers elected are:

First vice president, William Hardie, Fall River; second vice president, William C. B. Marriam, Springfield; third vice president, Walter S. Doane, Worcester; secretary, James F. Guerin, Worcester; treasurer, James F. Finneran, Boston. The last two officers were re-elected by standing vote. The trustees of the permanent fund, which has reached a total of more than $2,000, Wm. F. Sawyer, Boston; James W. Cooper, Plymouth, and E. F. Mole, Adams, were re-elected. The three druggists the association will recommend to the Governor for appointment to the Board of Pharmacy are John F. Hayes, Fitchburg; George J. Carroll, Gardner, and Frederick A. Brandes, Webster. Wm. M. Curtis, Boston, and Philip V. Erard, Springfield, will be presented to the Governor with the association's endorsement for a place on the State Board of Health.

The officers elected by the Traveling Men's Auxiliary for 1915-16 are:

President, R. P. Patch, Stoneham; first vice-president, J. H. Johnson, Boston; second vice president, A. W. Jackson, Boston; secretary, Albert Whittaker, Chelsea; treasurer, W. A. Henderson, Malden; executive committee: J. A. Baeder, Everett; B. F. Chase, Wollaston; E. E. N. Harrington, Waltham; C. F. Slade, Somerville, and F. W. Wormwood, Waltham.

FEARS "MUSHROOM DRUGGISTS"

Washington Pharmacist Predicts This When State Goes "Dry"

Henry G. Duerfeldt, proprietor of the Columbia Pharmacy, Spokane, Wash., and for some years manager of Murgittroyd's drug store previous to engaging in business for himself more than a year ago, delivered an address in Seattle on June 23 to members of the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association on the question of the "mushroom druggists" expected to spring up before January 1, 1916, with the sale of liquor as their business. Mr. Duerfeldt said a retired brewery man in Spokane is now looking for registered druggists who have sufficient capital to open stores shortly before the close of the year, with the "drug business as an excuse for existence."

The association closed the business portion of a three days' convention with election of officers and the executive committee for the ensuing year. The officers chosen are: Professor C. W. Johnson, dean of the college of pharmacy, University of Washington, president; W. G. Shepard, Everett, first vice president; L. F. Swift, Seattle; G. C. Norton, Tacoma; C. Osseward, W. T. Kinsel, Bert Weed, D. B. Garrison and Glen Fettermann.

The new executive committee met and selected five names to be submitted to Governor Lister, with the request that one man be selected as a member of the state board of pharmacy. The names selected are: Bert Weed, Seattle; G. C. Norton, Tacoma; H. Engberg, Bellingham; A. E. Wyatt, Vancouver, and W. G. Shepard.

STOPPING LITTLE DRUG STORE LEAKS. This interesting article by W. F. French appears in the July issue of The Pharmaceutical Era. Watch for your copy.

LEHN & FINK ELECTION

Joseph Plaut is Chosen to Fill Vacancy Caused by Death of Brother

Joseph Plaut has been chosen president of the firm of Lehn & Fink to succeed his brother, the late Albert Plaut, who was for many years head of the firm. Edward Plaut, son of Albert Plaut, was made vice president and Robert Plaut, another brother, has been elected treasurer. William J. Gesell continues in the position of secretary which he has held since the incorporation of the firm in 1910.

Mr. Plaut left a fortune estimated at $700,000. All of the common stock of Lehn & Fink, together with the buildings now occupied by the firm on William and John Streets, were left to the new vice president, Edward Plaut. Other real estate holdings were left to his daughters, Amy Plaut Falk and Constance Plaut. Large sums of money were given to members of his family and five thousand dollars was left to William Fink, one of the original members of the firm of Lehn & Fink.

Mr. Plaut always took a deep personal interest in his employees as is shown by the fact that more than eighty of them have been with the firm ten years or more, while twenty-seven had been in the employ of the company for more than twenty years. One of Mr. Plaut's bequests was $50,000 to be divided among those employees who had been with the firm more than ten years Of this amount, $25,000 was to be divided among the employees who had been with the firm twenty years and the remaining $25,000 among those who have been with the company from ten to twenty years. There are fifty-three such employees. Three men who hold stock in the company were excluded from this bequest.

Bequests of $54,000 were made to educational institutions, hospitals and charitable organizations, and the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York received $15,000. This fund will be invested and will be known as the Isaac Plaut fund, in memory of Mr. Plaut's father. The income will be used to send each year, some deserving student abroad to study. The award will be made on a basis of adaptitude for original research. The senior receiving the award shall be required to report at the end of six months the nature and progress of the work which he may be carrying on abroad. If for any reason the faculty withhold the award for a year the income shall be added to the principal.

The executors of the will are Albert Plaut's brother, Joseph Plaut, his son, Edward Plaut, and his son-in-law, Milton J. Falk.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULES

"Rules of Practice" before the Federal Trade Commission, recently made public at Washington, provide that only the Trade commission can institute formal complaint against any firm or corporation.

Any person, partnership or corporation may apply to the commission to institute proceedings, but such application must be entirely informal. In other respects the rules of practice resemble those before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from June 23 to June 30, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS—
50 csks. cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Hull.
50 bbls., W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
100 csks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Marseilles.
56 csks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Liverpool.

ALCOHOL—
2 bbls., M. J. Breitenbach Co., Sagua.

ANILINE—
10 csks. American Dyewood Co., Bordeaux.

AMMONIA—
35 csks. carbonate, Stanley Jordon & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIAC—
10 csks. sal., C. de P. Field & Co., Bristol.

ARGOLS—
280 bgs. crude, Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.
65 csks., Muller, Schaal & Co., Naples.

BALSAMS—
12 cs. tolu, R. del Castillo & Co., Puerto Colombia.
3 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
14 cs. tolu, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Puerto Colombia.
53 cs. tolu, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.

BEANS—
15 bbls. 87 bbls. tonka, American Trading Co., Trinidad.
4 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Marseilles.

CANTHARIDES—
2 cs., Jas. L. Hopkins & Co., Shanghai.
12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Shanghai.

CAPSICUM—
623 pgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

CASEINE—
600 bgs., T. M. Duchee & Co., Bombay.

CHALK—
100 bgs., Houlder, Weir & Co., London.
500 tons, block, J. W. Higman, London.

COPRA—
903 bgs., Winter Son & Co., Tellicherry.
600 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Trinidad.

CUTCH—
6,000 bgs., C. A. Spencer & Son, Sourabaya.
250 bxs., Wisner & Stanton, Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
30 cs., Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
9 cs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles.

DEXTRINE—
100 bgs., Arabol Mfg. Co., Rotterdam.
500 bgs., Chas. Morningstar & Co., Rotterdam.

DIVI-DIVI—
38 bgs., R. del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
3 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.

ERGOT OF RYE—
27 sacks, Parke, Davis & Co., Archangel.

ESSENCES—
25 cs., Antoine Chiris, Marseilles.
1 cs., Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
738 ½ cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Messina.

ERGOT OF RYE—
11 sacks, Parke, Davis & Co., Archangel.

EXTRACTS—
67,908 bgs. 3,472 bgs. quebracho, New York Quebracho Extract Co., London.
66 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
500 bgs. quebracho, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.

FLOWERS—
2 cs. drd., E. Galembato, Genoa.

GUMS—
200 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.
180 bgs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, London.
15 cs. mastic, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.
6 cs. olibanum, McKesson & Robbins, Glasgow.
58 cs. olibanum, Seabury & Johnson, Glasgow.
25 cs. benjamin, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
6 bs. 4 bgs. chicle, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Trinidad.
4 bgs. 6 bs. crude chicle, American Trading Co., Trinidad
200 bs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Bordeaux.
13 cs., Palmer's Dock, Rotterdam.
50 cs. olibanum, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.
70 bgs. kadaya, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay.
133 bgs. kadaya, J. Wolf & Co., Bombay.
100 bgs. shirai, J. Wolf & Co., Bombay.
50 bgs. kadaya, Morrison, Pollexfen & Blain, Bombay.
765 bgs. kadaya, G. Amsinck & Co., Bombay.
13 cs. olibanum, Stallman Impt. & Export Co., Bombay .
100 bgs. shiraj, G. & W. S. Patterson, Bombay.
57 bgs. ghatti, J. Wolf & Co., Bombay.

GLYCERIN—
44 brs., Marx & Rawolle, London.

HERBS—
57 bs., Jas. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles.

INDIGO—
53 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
30 chests, Lee, Higginson & Co., Calcutta.
8 cs. 68 csks., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Liverpool.
21 csks., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London.
25 chests, American Dyewood Co., Calcutta.

JUICES—
11 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush Co., Inc., London.
98 cs. lime, T. A. Headley, Liverpool.
100 bxs. pineapple, Pin-Ap-Ola Co., Havana.
12 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

LEAVES—
200 bgs., Batjer & Co., Piraeus.
73 bgs. senna, Centaur & Co., Liverpool.
4 bs. dried, Thos. Nevin, Marseilles.
92 bs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
97 bs., Old & Wallace, Marseilles.

LIME—
312 csks. citrate, W. A. Brown & Co., Messina.

LYCOPODIUM—
5 cs., W. Benkert, London.
54 csks., G. Amsinck & Co., Archangel.

MAGNESITE—
150 csks. calcined (for industrial purposes), H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam.
50 bgs. calcined (not purified), C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam.
50 bgs. calcined (not purified), Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.
221 csks. calcined (for industrial purposes), Davies, Turner & Co., Rotterdam.

MANGANESE—
6 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.
15 csks., J. S. Lawson & Bro., Bristol.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1 cs., Ungerer & Co., London.
2 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
90 pgs. drugs, The Mallinckrodt Chem. Works.
1 bbl. drugs, Brindisi & Jones, Bombay.

MYROBALANS—
8,000 pockets, W. Brandts Sons & Co., Calcutta.

NUX VOMICA—
712 bgs., Baston & Firming, Cochin.
1,201 packets, Muller, Schall & Co., Cochin.
268 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Tellicherry.
310 bgs., Winter Son & Co., Tellicherry.
214 bgs. 1,610 packets, Greene & Co., Tellicherry.
480 packets, G. Amsinck & Co., Calcutta.
39 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
256 bgs., Stallman & Co., Madras.
66 bgs., Eastmond & Co., Bombay.
400 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Cochin.

OILS—
25 bbls. rapeseed, E. K. Kuh, Valk & Co., Liverpool.
5 cs. cassia, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
1 cs. 3 drs. essential, W. J. Bush Co., Inc., London.
10 drs. linseed, E. H. Kelogg & Co., London.
12 drs. citronella, W. Brandts Son & Co., Sourabaya.
250 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., London.
21 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
6 cs. olive, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Palermo.
5 bbls. olive, C. Athanassopoulus, Piraeus.
20 bbls. olive, Ritsos Economum, Piraeus.
25 bbls. olive, J. Pappadeas, Pireaus.
5 bbls. olive, W. P. Synder, Piraeus.
5 bbls. olive, P. Colitzis, Piraeus.
20 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Piraeus.
25 bbls. olive, Liva Bros., Piraeus.
50 bbls. olive, C. Pieracos, Piraeus.
2 cs. essential, Rockhill & Vietor, Glasgow.
20 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
100 bbls. sulphur, C. B. Richard & Co., Piraeus.
168 bbls. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Hull.
49 bbls. fusel, Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.
12 drs. myrbane, Monsanto Chemical Works, Hull.
2 drs. myrbane, McKesson & Robbins, Hull.
10 drs. myrbane, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hull.
25 bbls. rapeseed oil, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.
200 bbls. rapeseed, Standard Oil Co., Hull.
265 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.
75 bbls. sod oil, H. Wilhelm, Hull.
75 bbls. sod oil, Swan & Finch, Hull.
25 pipes, cocoanut, Winter & Smillie, Cochin.
318 hhds. cocoanut, L. & R. Millen, Cochin.
50 drs. lemon grass, E. H. Perin & Co., Cochin.
317 pipes, cocoanut, G. Amsinck & Co., Cochin.
20 cs. 5 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
50 cs. Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
70 cs. peanut, Rutger, Bleecker & Co., Rotterdam.
50 cs. lemon, George Lueders & Co., London.
4 cs. tar oil, Davies, Turner & Co., Glasgow.
3 cs. essential, William J. Bush, London.
93 pgs. cocoanut, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo.
8 drs. citronella, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Colombo.
196 pgs. cocoanut, Darragh & Small, Colombo.
5 csks. olive, C. D. Mower & Co., Marseilles.
5 csks. olive, R. B. Avis & Co., Marseilles.
2 cs. essential, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
650 cs. olive, S. S. Pierce & Co., Marseilles.
700 cs. olive, E. La Montagne's Sons, Bordeaux.
147 hhds., Nat'l. City Bank, Colombo.
74 drs. citronella, George Lueders & Co., Colombo.
184 pgs. cocoanut, J. H. Vavosner & Co., Colombo.
9 drs. citronella, Ed Hill's Sons & Co., Colombo.
65 drs. citronella, Greene & Co., Colombo.
1 bbl. 6 drs. pine needle, G. Amsinck & Co., Archangel.
16 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
150 cs. olive, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.
2,023 cs. olive, Jas. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles.
54 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Marseilles.
473 cs.cocoanut, C. F. Smellie, Samarang.
1,160 cs. cocoanut, C. F. Smellie, Batavia.
17 drs. essential, Ungerer & Co., Batavia.
35 bbls. whale oil, Swan & Finch, Valparaiso.
10 bbls. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam.
56 csks. palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
39 csks. palm, Muller, Schall & Co., Liverpool.
36 csks. palm, American Trading Co., Liverpool.
30 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
37 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
18 csks. palm kernel, Overton & Co., Liverpool.
3 drs. myrbane, Read, Holliday & Sons, London.

30 bbls. olive, M. Caragol & Son, Barcelona.
65 bbls. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Barcelona.
200 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga.
50 bbls. olive, Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga.
16 bbls. 100 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Malaga.
8 drs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Malaga.
40 bbls. 150 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga.
200 bbls. 25 bbls. olive, F. Tong & Co., Seville.
225 bbls. orujo, John Munroe & Co., Seville.
100 bbls. orujo, Brown Bros. & Co., Seville.
250 bbls. 479 bbls. orujo, Nat'l. City Bank, Seville.
25 bbls. olive, F. Bredt & Co., Seville.
30 bbls. olive, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Seville.
100 bbls. orujo, Fourth Nat'l. Bank, Seville.
130 cs. 1,088 bbls. orujo, Baring Bros. & Co., Seville.
125 cs. olive, W. S. Hopkins, Liverpool.
52 pipes, cocoanut, E. F. Drew, Colombo.
35 drs. citronella, Ed. Hill's Sons & Co., Colombo.
4 drs. lemon grass, Verona Chemical Co., Cochin.
282 cs. cocoanut, Darragh Small & Co., Aleppy.
26 bbls. olive, Smith & Schipper, Messina.
200 bbls. green oil, Colgate & Co., Palermo.
7 csks. olive, M. Orlando, Palermo.

ORCHIL LIQUOR—
30 bbls., Oak Manufacturing Co., Hull.
25 csks., Read, Holliday's Sons, Liverpool.

OXIDES—
10 csks. iron, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
95 csks. tin, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
25 csks. iron, J. Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool.
68 csks. iron, Chas. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.
54 csks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
40 bbls. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Malaga.

PERFUMERY—
1 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
60 cs., L. Burgois & Co., Havre.
2 cs., G. Personeni, Genoa.
2 csks. 21 cs., Antoine Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs., T. O. Kalon, Marseilles.
16 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
48 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
3 cs., B. French, Bordeaux.
28 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
1 cs., J. H. Gleason, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Overton & Co., Bordeaux.
89 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
15 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
5 cs. 13 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux.
8 cs., O. Harvarai, Bordeaux.
6 cs., George Lueders & Co., Rotterdam.
6 cs. synthetical, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.

PETROLEUM—
35,000 bbls. (2,100,000 gals.) distillate, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
75,000 bbls. (3,150,000 gals.), crude oil, in bulk, Pennsylvania Mexican Fuel Co., Tuxpam.
1,680,000 gls. crude oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.

POWDERS—
50 bbls. bleaching, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
2 cs. toilet, F. R. Arnold & Co., London.
8 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., London.

ROOTS—
10 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London.
67 bgs. canagria, J. E. Kerr & Co., Vera Cruz.
6 bs. ipecac, R. del Castillo & Co., Bahia.
6 bgs. 6 bs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
1 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Cartagena.
5 bgs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott Co., Cartagena.
36 bs. dried, E. L. Garvin & Co., Marseilles.
9 sacks ipecac, Ebeling, Pottberg & Co., Panama City.
1 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama City.
6 bs. sarsaparilla, Goutard & Co., Kingston.
130 bs. various, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles.

SALTS—
250 sacks, 500 sacks common, W. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
4 cs. fruit, G. Amsinck & Co., Liverpool.

SEEDS—
100 bgs. mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
10 bgs. agric, Geo. W. Sheldon & Co., London.
40 bgs. cummin, Stallman Import & Export Co., London.
10 cs. cardamom, P. E. Anderson & Co., Glasgow.
113 bgs. coriander, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Bordeaux.
51,909 bgs. 49,016 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
557 bgs. cumboo, L. W. Wood & Sons, Madras.
2,800 bgs. castor, E. D. Sasson & Co., Bombay.
6,790 bgs. castor, Spencer, Kellog & Sons, Bombay.
6,790 bgs., Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay.
3,735 bgs. 4,674 bgs., L. J. Calvoccaressi, Bombay.
25 cs. cardamom, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Bombay.
185 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Bombay.
1,686 bgs. ajowan, G.Amsinck & Co., Bombay.
72 cs. cardamom, Furness, Withy & Co., Bombay.
3,399 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay.
15,023 bgs. castor, Forbes, Forbes & Co., Colombo.
8,146 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Colombo.
5,430 bgs. castor, Toledo Seed Oil Co., Colombo.
792 bgs. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Tientsin.

SODA—
125 csks. nitrate, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Christiania.
24,574 bgs. nitrate, Wessels, Duval & Co., Antofogasta.

SOAP—
300 cs., Jas. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles.
50 cs., G. H. Kuyper Co., Marseilles.
4 cs. common, F. L. Kraemer & Co., Liverpool.
500 cs. powdered, Cereal Soap Co., London.
10 cs., Cresca Co., Seville.

SPICES—
10,600 bgs. pepper, G. Amsinck & Co., Cochin.
1,080 bgs. ginger, Muller, Schall & Co., Cochin.
526 bgs. black pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Tellicherry.
1,740 bgs. pepper, 733 bgs. ginger, Carrie, McCobb & Son, Tellicherry.
400 bgs. 800 bgs. pepper, Old & Wallace, Tellicherry.
1,520 bgs. pepper, 160 bgs. ginger, Frame & Co., Tellicherry.
480 bgs. pepper, Gravenhorst & Co., Tellicherry.
200 bgs. ginger, Lewis & Peat, Tellicherry.
240 bgs. pepper, R. S. French & Co., Tellicherry.
400 bgs. pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Tellicherry.
91 bgs. chillies, Van Loan Co., Tellicherry.
293 bgs. ginger, Winter, Son & Co., Tellicherry.
1,200 bgs. pepper, Winter Son & Co., Tellicherry.
400 bgs. pepper, 160 bgs. ginger, Greene & Co., Tellicherry.
800 bgs. pepper, Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Tellicherry.
6 bgs. 21 bbls. nutmegs, Stallman Import & Export Co., London.
68 cs. mace, W. Tappenbeck, Sourabaya.
130 cs. mace, 931 bgs. nutmegs, G. Lueders & Co., Sourabaya.
719 bgs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Sourabaya.
519 cs. mace, Archibald & Lewis, Sourabaya.
300 cs. nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Sourabaya.
1,275 bs. cassia, John Kissock & Co., Sourabaya.
97 bs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Sourabaya.
100 bs. 205 bs. cassia, 107 cs. mace, Baring Bros. & Co., Sourabaya.
1,713 bs. cassia, W. Brangtt's Son & Co., Sourabaya.
200 bs. cassia, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Sourabaya.
225 bs. capsicum, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
900 bs. cloves, Frame & Co., London.
370 bgs. chillies, Frame & Co., London.
25 bgs. pimento, Gaetana De Luca & Co., Glasgow.
409 bgs. ginger, J. H. Rechnagel & Son, London.
1,750 bgs. cloves, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
492 bgs. 45 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt Sons & Co., Batavia.
886 bgs. cinnamon, W. Brandt Sons & Co., Padang.
114 cs. mace, W. Brandt Sons & Co., Padang.
100 cs. 45 bgs. nutmegs, Winter & Son, Padang.
190 bgs. cinnamon, Old & Wallace, Batavia.
25 bbls. cinnamon, W. R. Grace & Co., Colombo.
40 bbls. nutmegs, R. F. Downing & Co., Grenada.
122 bgs. ginger, Nat'l. Biscuit Co., Kingston.
2 bbls. 88 bgs. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
44 cs. mace, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.
434 bgs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Padang.
360 pgs. cassia, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
29 bgs. nutmegs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Padang.
2,400 bgs. pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., Tellicherry.
800 bgs. pepper, McCormick & Co., Tellicherry.
4 bgs. chillies, Frame & Co., London.
513 sacks chillies, W. Brandt's Son & Co., London.
160 cs. wild mace, Jas. Kissock & Co., Bombay.
200 bgs. pepper, Old & Wallace, Cochin.
400 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., Cochin.
178 bgs. ginger, Frank Tea & Spice Co., Cochin.
402 bgs. pepper, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Aleppy.
118 cs. nutmegs, Konig Bros., Singapore.

SPONGES—
10 bs. sponges, 20 bs. refuse, G. H. Angeliniadis, Havana.
40 cs., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Havana.

SULPHIDES—
147 pgs. silver, Banco-Anglo Sud Americano, Colon.
4 cs. silver, L. Vogelstein & Co., Colon.
4 cs. silver, Balbach Smelting & Rfg. Co., Colon.

TAR—
155 csks., Wakem & McLaughlin, Marseilles.

TARTAR—
55 bgs. 56 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
66 csks. 63 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
138 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
97 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
36 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.

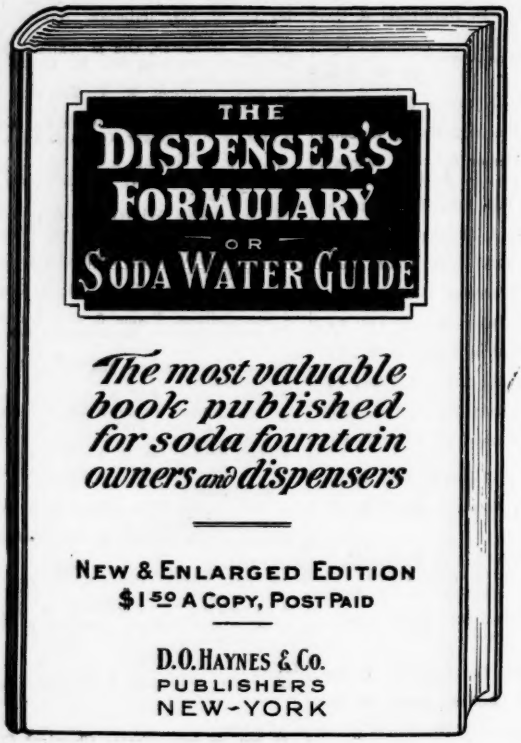
TURMERIC—
377 bgs., Int'l. Banking Corp'n, London.

WATERS—
100 demijohns orange, 12 cs. rose, 25 demijohns water, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles (2).
195 cs. mineral, W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool.
370 cs. mineral, E. Lasserie, Havre.
160 csks. mineral, R. B. Henry Co., Liverpool.

WAX—
160 bgs. paraffin, J. J. Kennedy, Sourabaya.
480 bgs. paraffin, Ruseckheim Bros. & Eckstein, Batavia.
908 bgs. 150 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Sourabaya.
184 bgs. para..n, Moore & Munger, Sourabaya.
184 bgs. paraffin, Moore & Munger, Sourabaya.
4 bs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
25 bs. bees, D. Steengrafe, Havana.
400 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Batavia.
40 bgs. ceresin, Schlieman Oil & Ceresin Co., London.

WOODS—
699 bdls. sandalwood, Winter Son & Co., Tellicherry.
85 bskts. sandalwood, G. Amsinck & Co., Sourabaya.
65 logs snakewood, Muller, Schall & Co., Paramaribo.
5,272,000 kilos (2 1-5 lbs.=1 kilo) quebracho, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.

NEW EDITION READY THIS MONTH



We have been working on this new edition for two years. Every formula has been tried out by a practical soda man. Never before has any soda water guide been published that compares with this book.

The price of the new edition is $1.50 a copy and we are making a Special Offer of $2.00 for one copy of the book with one year's subscription to THE SODA FOUNTAIN. If already a subscriber we will extend your subscription for one year.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED NOW

Enclosed find $2.00 in payment of one copy of the DISPENSER'S FORMULARY and one year's subscription to THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I—INTRODUCTION

II—FOUNTAIN SERVICE
This section contains a large volume of miscellaneous information all carefully arranged for assisting the fountain owner and dispenser, with special reference to Service, Sanitation and Publicity in the successful operation of the modern soda fountain. Every conscientious dispenser will find much pleasure and profit in reading this series of articles.

III—FOUNTAIN NOMENCLATURE
This section represents the first serious attempt at scientific classification of soda fountain materials and products. It is based on official definitions and arrangement and lays the foundation for real systematic work in the development of fountain formulas. In some respects this is the most valuable and permanent work in this book and sure to be appreciated by all intelligent and progressive dispensers.

IV—SODA FOUNTAIN FORMULAS
There are 1,750 formulas in this section and each formula has been passed upon and tested by a practical fountain man. They are classified into the following divisions: (1) Syrups and Extracts—(2) Mixed Fruit Drinks— (3) Phosphates and Bitters—(4) Shakes and Egg Drinks—(5) Fancy Mixed Drinks—(5) Specialty Beverages—(7) Hot Drinks—(8) Sundaes and College Ices—(9) Fountain Desserts—(10) Sundae Toppings.

V—ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
In addition to many most valuable suggestions and practical formulas for making ice creams and water ices, we print in this section all the standards for ice cream as adopted by the several State and Federal authorities.

VI—LUNCHEONETTE DEPARTMENT
The first attempt made to supply fountain men with reliable information and reliable recipes for this branch of the fountain business. All classified into 10 divisions as follows: (1) The Luncheonette—(2) Soups, Bouillons and Chowders—(3) Sandwich Making—(4) The Making of Salads—(5) Hot Cakes—(6) Macaroni Rarebits and Souffles—(7) Fruits and Pastry—(8) Fillings, Sauces and Custards—(9) Cakes, Cookies and Puddings—(10) Meats, Scollops and Stuffings.

VII—APPENDIX
This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

VIII—COMPLETE INDEX
All formulas are Indexed by Classes and by Names so that one can quickly find any formula wanted. In fact everything in the book has been carefully indexed, including all formulas and goods mentioned by the manufacturers in the APPENDIX.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place - New York